THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The "Sudden" Ending of the Sino-Japanese Treaty

The Appointment of an "I. G."

Japan's Interference in the Three Eastern Provinces

The Problem of Falling in Love and Getting Married in China

By Jameson Chang

The Unchanging East on the Move

By Sir Frederick Whyte

The Kuomintang and the Treaty Situation

By J. B. P.

T. V. Soong's Reconstruction Program

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1928

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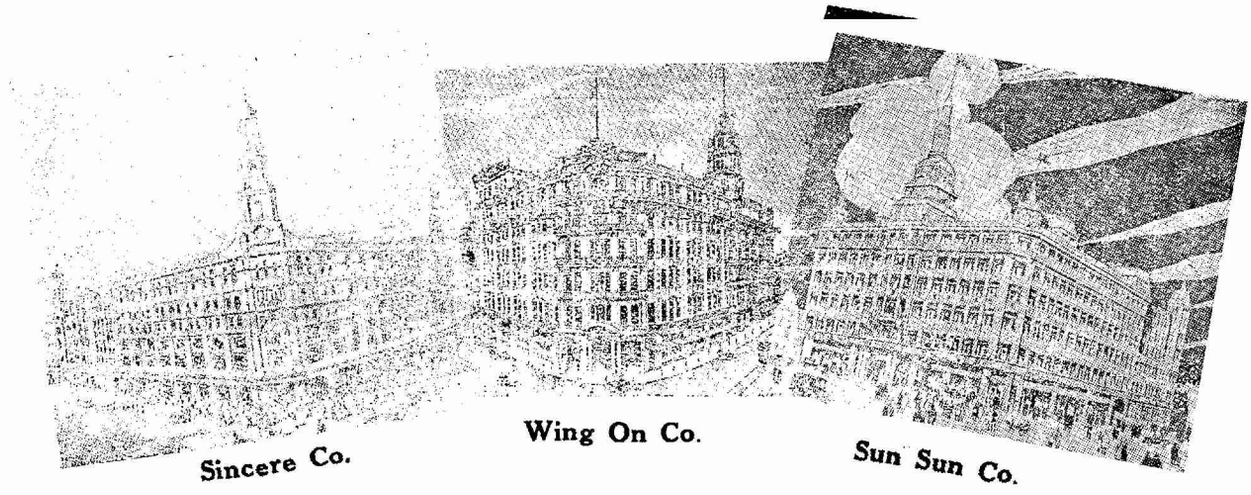

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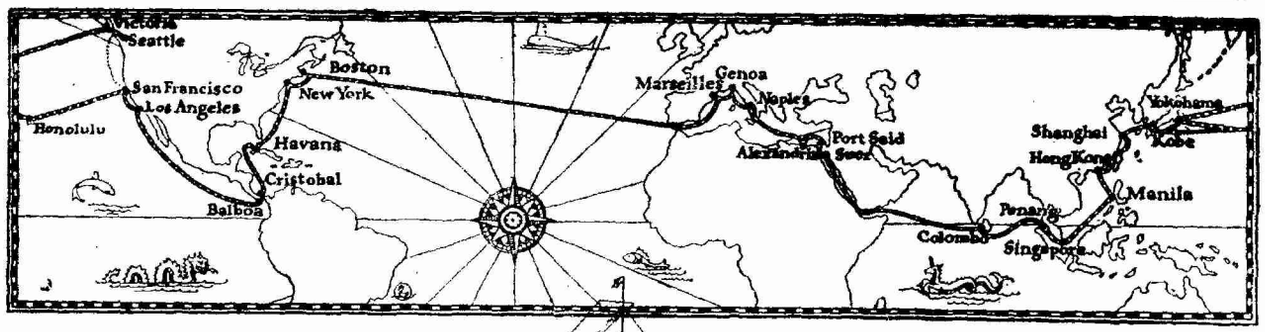

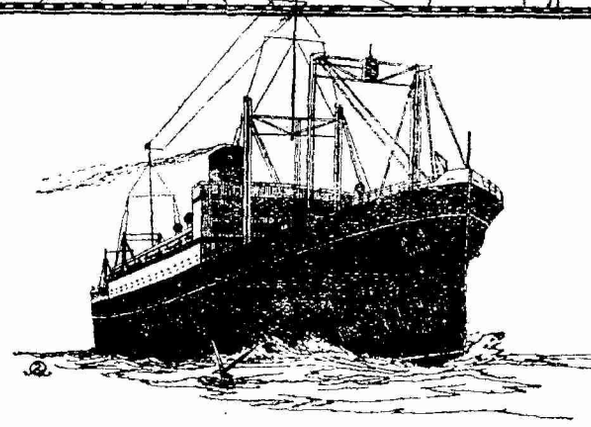

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THE "SUDDEN" ENDING OF THE JAPANESE TREATY

THE *Japan Advertiser*, usually well informed on Far Eastern politics, published an editorial in its issue of August 1 in which the editor spoke of the "sudden" abrogation of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty by the Nationalist Government. The facts about this treaty are as follows: It was originally negotiated in 1866 or sixty-two years ago and while modified somewhat in 1896 still contains the basic "unequal" conditions of the original treaty of 1866. According to the original provisions it runs for periods of ten years and if China does not object is automatically renewable for another period of ten years and so on. The last expiration date was October 20, 1926 at which time the Peiping Government officially notified Japan that China wished to revise the treaty. Japan agreed to this. The International Tariff Conference, authorized at the Washington Conference, was then in session at Peiping. Those familiar with the discussions which took place at the Tariff Conference will remember that when Dr. C. T. Wang, then Foreign Minister at Peiping, proposed the resolution for China tariff autonomy on Jan. 1, 1929, the Japanese delegate immediately jumped to his feet and approved Dr. Wang's proposal. The inside facts have never been told about what took place behind the scenes, but according to common report certain Chinese in the Peiping Government at that time had promised Japan a favorable commercial treaty provided Japan would support China's proposal for tariff autonomy. Whether this was true or not is not known, but the fact stands that Japan, then controlled by a moderate civilian government supported China's proposal and the other delegates at the Tariff Conference, including the Americans and British immediately fell in line. China and Japan immediately appointed delegates to draft a new treaty in order to take advantage of the clause in the old treaty which gives six months for the negotiation of a new treaty. The Chinese and Japanese delegates met frequently during the six months period and when they had not been able to reach an agreement, the Peiping Government granted an extension of three months and then another extension of a similar period and so on. Altogether there were five successive extensions of three months and the Chinese and Japanese delegates, according to the minutes now in the possession of the Nationalists, held more than thirty meetings wherein they unsuccessfully tried to reach an agreement on a new Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty. Surely there was no secret about these negotiations for the newspapers regularly reported the matter, especially the various extensions of time for further negotiations. The

last three-month's extension carried the negotiations to July 20 of this year, but in the meantime the Nationalists had captured Peiping and obtained possession of the minutes of the Sino-Japanese negotiations which showed very clearly that Japan had no intention of agreeing to China's proposals for a new "equal" treaty. On July 19, Dr. C. T. Wang, now Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, officially notified the Japanese that there could be no further extension of the negotiations and that the time had arrived for the serious redrafting of a new treaty. This is all there is to it, except that General-Baron Tanaka attempted to take advantage of a so-called "tricky" clause in the old treaty which says that in case China and Japan cannot agree on the terms of a new treaty the old one automatically continues in effect for another period of ten years. Of course, China couldn't stand for that interpretation. No nation with any self-respect could for it would have the effect of making the treaty perpetual. Hence, Dr. Wang was perfectly correct in notifying Japan that the old treaty had expired. The Japanese propagandists have spread the information all over the world that China "suddenly and without warning" abrogated the treaty. This is pure bunk for the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty expired in October, 1926. or nearly two years ago. Surely there is nothing "sudden" in a two-years, warning; which makes it appear exceedingly strange that the editor of the *Japan Advertiser*, the American newspaper in Tokyo, has swallowed the Japanese propaganda!

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT

ALTHOUGH Japanese officials and commercial organizations in Japan have issued statements minimizing the effectiveness of the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods, the resolutions recently passed by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, indicate most unmistakably that the boycott is beginning to pinch the Japanese merchants in China. Chinese civilian organizations interested in pushing the boycott recently held a national convention in Shanghai and a perusal of the speeches and resolutions presented shows that the Chinese mean business and if proof is needed on the point the customs figures showing decreased Japanese imports provide the proof. The Chinese claim that the boycott is costing the Japanese merchants $800,000 daily and although this can be nothing more than a guess, the fact that the value of the Japanese Yen has recently declined in this market shows that something is happening to Japanese trade. Inquiry among both American and German merchants in Shanghai also indicates that orders are being placed which formerly went to Japanese firms and while the British merchants handling cotton piece-goods which compete with the Japanese are not saying anything, it is also believed that British trade in these lines is improving as a result of the present unpopularity of Japanese merchandise. In Shantung Province the boycott is especially noticeable. More than half of the shops in Tsinan are closed and traffic on the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway has slumped since the Japanese intervention. One of the Japanese Consuls in Shantung recently reported that traffic on the railway had increased since the Japanese intervention, but he neglected to explain that most of the traffic on the line since the Japanese intervention has consisted of Japanese military materials and troop movements. The real test in Shantung will come this fall when the peanut crop begins to move out to the coast, since peanuts constitute a chief export of the province. According to reports from that area the Chinese dealers are making plans to boycott both the railway and the port of Tsingtao and will move their product out to Chefoo and down the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to Pukow on the Yangtsze River. Owing to the desire of the Chinese not to precipitate any incidents the present anti-Japanese boycott has not been so sensational as previous movements of this kind, but this does not mean that the boycott is not as effective. As a matter of fact the Chinese in recent years have gained experience in this form of pressure against foreign interests so that it is no longer necessary to adopt circus tactics.

The national conference of representatives of anti-Japanese organizations which was held in Shanghai on July 24 was attended by 70 delegates claiming to represent some 30 organizations in various parts of the country. The meeting was held in the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce building and was presided over by Mr. Chen Tuh-tseng, chief of the propaganda department of the local Kuomintang. The following resolutions were passed.

1. That the Nationalist Government be requested to grant to the people more freedom politically.
2. That the Nationalist Government be requested to take prompt action to settle the Tsinan Incident and to publish from time to time the result of negotiations in connection therewith.
3. That anti-Japanese societies be not dissolved pending abrogation of unequal treaties between China and Japan.
4. That the Nationalist Government be requested to issue mandates to the various districts to protect all active workers engaged in Anti-Japanese propaganda provided that they are acting within the law.
5. That the presidents of the national universities be requested to issue a circular order to all schools to the effect that students be permitted to participate in the anti-Japanese propaganda.
6. That the Nationalist Government be requested to reduce the army and to utilize the disbanded soldiers in public works.
7. *That the Nationalist Government be requested to issue a circular order that a students' army be organized by universities and middle schools, with a view to preparing for a war with Japan.*
8. That the Government be requested to abrogate all unequal treaties.
9. That the Nationalist Government be requested to raise funds by subscription to increase the navy.

REORGANIZATION RATHER THAN DISBANDMENT

WHILE there is much talk in Chinese circles of disbandment of troops there is actually just about as much chance of China scrapping her army as there is of America, Britain and Japan scrapping their grand fleets. There may be some persons in the Far East and elsewhere who confine their newspaper reading to the foreign newspapers and their conversations with Chinese to their houseboys and compradores, who believe that China will disband her army, but the people who so believe are about a hundred miles from the actual facts of the situation. It is true that there has been much talk of "disbandment" of troops, but this certainly does not mean that China has any intentions of doing away with her army. What the Chinese political and military leaders are trying to do is not "disband" so much as "reorganize." It is true that they are trying to get rid of the so-called surplus troops, disorganized masses of armed men who are soldiers one day and bandits the next. Every army in China has taken

these men on from time to time until it is now estimated that there are a million and a half in the country. Naturally there is no money to pay these men and they would not be worth paying even if the money was available. Therefore China is trying to disband these surplus troops and then develop a unified standing national army. The figure most mentioned is 500,000 but it might be 800,000. But whatever the final figure is, the Chinese are determined to develop a strong national army which they can depend upon to fight for the country rather than for some individual general against some other general. The Chinese would be the prize simpletons of the universe to disband their entire army as many foreigners think they should do. If there ever was a country that needed a strong army it is China, particularly at this time with armed neighbors on every border. If China had a strong unified army today there wouldn't be 25,000 Japanese troops holding a railroad in Shantung Province and another Japanese army probably just as large trying to dictate to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang in Manchuria. Furthermore China wouldn't have to put up with condescending diplomatic gestures from such countries as Italy and Portugal on the treaty situation. The Chinese political and military leaders and several tens of thousands of young men and women with a modern viewpoint realize the truth of this situation; hence the decision not to "disband" but to "reorganize and unify and nationalize."

The Circumstances and Meaning of the Sino-American Tariff Autonomy Treaty

DR. Charles James Fox, editor of the *North-China Star*, the American newspaper in Tientsin, has called attention to the seemingly curious circumstances surrounding the issuance of the Kellogg Note to the Nationalist Government stating that the United States was willing to negotiate a new treaty with China recognizing tariff autonomy and then only twenty-four hours later issuing the text of the treaty which had already been signed by the Chinese and American representatives. In other words, Mr. Kellogg declared in his Note which was dated July 24 that America was willing to make a new treaty and asked China to appoint delegates to negotiate. Then on July 25 or just twenty-four hours later, the actual treaty was signed. It was made public the following day, or July 26. This curious diplomatic action has naturally caused considerable speculation in both Chinese and foreign circles and is alleged to have been responsible for the Note which Dr. C. T. Wang, the Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs sent to Mr. MacMurray, the American Minister a few days later in which he stated that Dr. C. C. Wu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs who is now in the United States had been appointed to negotiate a new treaty. However, Mr. MacMurray replied to this Note stating that the treaty referred to in Mr. Kellogg's Note was the Tariff-Autonomy Treaty which had already been signed. In view of these rather unusual circumstances, and the further circumstance that Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, who usually transmits Communications to Nanking on behalf of the American Legation, was not informed of the proceedings and only learned of the new treaty from the newspaper reports, it would be interesting to know exactly what prompted the rather unusual diplomatic procedure.

According to a Washington dispatch appearing in the *Japan Advertiser*, the American newspaper in Tokyo on July 30, it was stated that Secretary of State F. B. Kellogg had had in mind ever since the capture of Peiping by the Nationalists, the sending of a Note to China and the conclusion of an early treaty on tariff revision in fulfillment of the repeated assurances and statements of the U. S. Government's policy. According to the *Advertiser* the Note was ready to be dispatched early in July, but the actual sending of the Note was postponed following communication with the American Minister in Peking, Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray, who had advised Mr. Kellogg that he considered it desirable to wait until conditions in China were more assured. The report then went on to say that the new treaty was "rapidly consummated as the negotiations were carried on at Washington between Dr. C. C. Wu and the Department of State." This still leaves the public in the Far East in the dark as to the reason for dispatching a Note one day and then signing a treaty on the next.

There is a possibility that some of the confusion was caused by the difficulty of communication between Peking and Nanking. One report has it that when Mr. T. V. Soong, the Nationalist Finance Minister first arrived in Peking he was informed by Mr. MacMurray that the United States was prepared to sign a new treaty with China and that Mr. Soong immediately wired Nanking for instructions but that this telegram was delayed in reaching Dr. C. T. Wang the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Although reports are conflicting it seems that the treaty was actually drafted in Washington as a result of conversations between Dr. C. C. Wu and the State Department, following which it was telegraphed to the American Legation in Peiping along with the Kellogg Note. As soon as Dr. C. T. Wang was informed of the intentions of the American Government, he is reported to have wired instructions to Mr. Y. L. Tong, Nationalist Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peiping, authorizing Mr. T. V. Soong to sign the Treaty, his signature being appropriate since the treaty pertained to the tariff, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.

There are some who believe that the curious circumstances surrounding the dispatch of the Kellogg Note and the immediate signing of the Sino-American Treaty, were intimately connected with the Japanese action in dispatching an ultimatum to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang warning him against an alliance with the Nationalist Government and Japan's further action in declaring that the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty had been arbitrarily extended for a further period of ten years in violation of Dr. C. T. Wang's declaration of July 19 that the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty had expired. Japan's ultimatum to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang was delivered by the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden on July 16 while Baron Tanaka's action arbitrarily extending the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty was apparently taken about July 19 or 20. To those who follow the Far Eastern political situation closely, it appeared that the Japanese Government was rapidly preparing for the issuance of an ultimatum to the Nationalist Government somewhat along the lines of the ultimatum which preceded the presentation of the

Twenty-One Demands in 1915. There were the usual denials through the semi-official Japanese news agencies and the Japanese Foreign Office, but at the same time the Chinese knew that the Japanese were scheming for some ulterior end, for they had announced that the evacuation of some 6,000 of their troops from Shantung Province had been suspended, and so on. Newspaper correspondents in the Far East who are accustomed to following the circuitous course of Japanese politics knew that there was something in the wind, for two American correspondents who had been in Manchuria recently, are reported to have cabled their papers regarding the critical situation then existing in the Three Eastern Provinces, where an agreement had practically been reached for joining the Nationalist Government. Japan was determined to block the unification of Manchuria and Nationalist China and had delivered her ultimatum to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang. Then General-Baron Tanaka had seized upon Dr. C. T. Wang's Note announcing the termination of the Sino-Japanese Treaty and was actively creating an incident out of this question. In other words, the military clique in Japan apparently had found a peg upon which to hang an ultimatum to the Nationalist Government and events were moving rapidly when the American Government stepped in with the Kellogg Note and the new Tariff Treaty which carried with them the nominal recognition of the Nationalist Government.

THE NOTE which Secretary Kellogg sent to the Nationalist Government will undoubtedly stand as one of the most important documents in the history of Sino-foreign relations. It expressed the sincere and sympathetic friendship of the American Government for the Chinese people and reiterated American confidence in the ability of the Chinese people to work out their problems without interference from without. Mr. Grover Clark, editor of the *Peking Leader*, the American newspaper in Peiping, explains that there have been two important periods of treaty making between China and the other Powers, the first being in the first half of the 1840's and the second in the first half of the 1860's. During these two periods the main foundations of the treaty relations between western nations and China were laid. Minor modifications were introduced from time to time in the superstructure. Hints of possible new foundations have been given in various treaties and statements in the last couple of decades, especially in the last two years, but the basic conditions have remained unchanged. The Kellogg Note marks the definite beginning of the third period of treaty-making—the period which will see the complete relaying of the foundations of Sino-foreign relations and the building of a new structure on those foundations which will secure for China that place of equity among the nations for which the growing self-consciousness in this country has been striving. Aside from the general implications in the Note, the American Government definitely accepts the Nationalist Government as the Government of China. While there have been negotiations before with the Nationalists, the matters considered have been local issues. This is the first time that any foreign Government with large interests in China has indicated its readiness to deal with the Nationalists as complete equals on a question which concerns the country as a whole. Another important element rests in the fact that America acted independently instead of acting cooperatively with the other Powers as was the case at the Washington Conference. Thus cooperation with the other Powers as a method of dealing with China, apparently has been thrown overboard, which will be good news to the Chinese because the old cooperative policy has had the effect of reducing foreign policy toward China to the dead level of the most reactionary foreign power.

AS FOR the Tariff Treaty itself, it definitely scraps the old conventions whereby China was held down to a five percent tariff and grants China the right to complete national tariff autonomy with a condition that each party must not discriminate against the other by granting any other country preferential rates. This means that America cannot, for example, grant Japan a lower rate on some product such as raw silk, than China is granted. From the standpoint of China it prevents this country from granting a third nation such as Japan lower rates on imports than China would grant to the United States. Japan is mentioned in this connection because it has been Japan's insistence upon preferential rates for her cotton goods imports that has been responsible for the delay in the negotiation of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty which has been under consideration by the Peking Government since the fall of 1926. Japan has been trying to induce China to grant preferential rates on Japanese imports which if agreed to by China would have the effect of placing China in the position of a colonial dependency of Japan. This is definitely blocked by the American tariff treaty because if China should grant Japan low rates on some special line of imports, she would also be forced to grant America and the other nations similar rates. Some Chinese will object to this on the ground that it is the "most favored nation" clause in a new form, but since the treaty is reciprocal and also applies to Chinese imports into the United States, the Chinese can have no objection to a provision which works both ways. The next provision strikes at likin and prevents China from charging higher internal duties on imports or exports than she would charge her own citizens or the citizens of any other country. This also works both ways and applies to Chinese imports into the United States. The treaty is an "equal" treaty in every respect and as stated in the beginning of this discussion marks a new era in China's tariff relations with other nations.

THE KELLOGG Note referred specifically to the question of the Tariff Treaty and although Mr. MacMurray indicated in a communication to the Nationalist Government on July 30 that other questions such as the commercial treaty and extraterritoriality are not to be taken up at this time, we doubt the correctness of this assumption for there are unmistakable indications that since a start has been made the United States will shortly move in the direction of a complete treaty readjustment with China. Just what proposal the United States will make in respect to extraterritoriality is not known but the chances are that something along the line of gradual relinquishment similar to the American treaty with Siam will be made. This is indicated in the report on extraterritoriality which was made by the International Commission appointed at the Washington Conference. The American treaty with Siam provides for American citizens to become subject to the Siamese courts, but for a certain number of years while the Siamese Government is modernizing its courts, the United States reserves the right of appeal to its own consular courts. Here the appeal would be to the United States Court for China, but the law applied probably would be Chinese law. The report on extraterritoriality also provided for foreigners residing in China to pay taxes similar to the taxes paid by citizens of China. Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Foreign Minister, in a recent interview with foreign newspaper correspondents indicated that should the United States make a proposal for a gradual relinquishment of extraterritoriality somewhat along the lines covered in the Siamese and Turkish treaties, that China might give such proposal sympathetic consideration.

The Question of the Appointment of an "I. G."

THE CHINESE newspapers in Shanghai have recently published a number of editorials and communications dealing with the subject of the Inspector-Generalship of the Chinese Maritime Customs which indicate that a crisis has been reached on the important question of appointing a successor to Sir Francis Aglen, British Inspector-General of Customs, who was officially dismissed from office by Marshal Chang Tso-ling on Feb. 1,1927 but who was later permitted to serve for another year while on leave of absence in England. Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes, a junior in the Chinese customs service, who had been secretary to Sir Francis Aglen, was appointed officiating Inspector-General by the Peking Government following the dismissal of Sir Francis Aglen. Sir Francis Aglen was appointed Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration on Oct. 25, 1911 following the death of Sir Robert Hart, popularly known as the "grand old man of the Customs" who was largely responsible for the development of the service and whose statue stands today on the Shanghai Bund in front of the new Shanghai Customs House.

Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes was appointed "officiating" or acting Inspector-General on February 1, 1927 immediately following the official dismissal of Sir Francis Aglen. On Jan. 27 of this year or three days before the actual expiration of Sir Francis Aglen's term, the Nationalist Government at Nanking issued the following notification which was made public by Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance,

> "As the Nationalist Government controls sixteen of the twenty-one provinces of China, producing nearly seventy percent of the Customs revenues, and as the authorities in control in Peking no longer represent the legal successors of the formerly-recognized Government, the Nationalist Government clearly cannot recognize the right of any other authorities independently to exercise control of the Customs Administration, or to appoint an agent to exercise such control."

This declaration of the Nationalist Government was issued for the obvious purpose of preventing the Peking Government from appointing Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes as Inspector-General in succession to Sir Francis Aglen. Mr. Edwardes had been in Shanghai for several days prior to the issuance of that announcement, supposedly for the purpose of inducing the Nationalist Government to concur in his appointment as head of the Customs Administration. The announcement of the Nationalist Government was therefore a clear indication that it did not intend to give Mr. Edwardes the appointment and shortly afterwards there were circulated rumors in Shanghai that the Nationalist Government intended to appoint Mr. F. W. Maze, the Shanghai Commissioner of Customs, who is a senior official in the service, to the position formerly held by Sir Francis Aglen. Mr. Maze is a British subject, a native of Belfast, Ireland who joined the Chinese Government Customs service in 1891 and has served as Commissioner at Ichang, Kongmoon. Tengyueh, Canton, Tientsin, Hankow and Shanghai. Dr. C. C. Wu, former Nationalist Foreign Minister and Sun Fo, former Minister of Finance and Communications, are both said to have issued recommendations favoring the appointment of Mr. F. W. Maze as a successor to Sir Francis Aglen, the recommendation having been made prior to their resignations from the Nanking Government. Then in addition, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the City Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, and the Chapei Chamber of Commerce on August 7 sent a joint resolution to the Nationaltst Government and the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang recommending the dismissal of Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes and the appointment of a Chinese citizen to this position, pointing out that "there are many Chinese nationals in the Maritime Customs Service who are better qualified than foreigners." The resolution, however, stated that in case the Nationalist Government prefers to keep a foreigner in this position, that the Chambers of Commerce recommend Mr. F. W. Maze, the Shanghai Commissioner, "who has maintained a liberal attitude toward the Chinese employes in the service and who has demonstrated his ability in handling the affairs of his office."

The editorials and communications which have appeared in the three leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, the *Shun Pao*, *Sin Wan Pao* and *Eastern Times* have all been in opposition to the appointment of Mr. Edwardes as Inspector-General and are significant from the standpoint that they indicate the present trend of Chinese opinion regarding the position of Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs service which has been occupied by a British subject continuously since July 12, 1854, a period of seventy-four years. One of the communications which appeared in the *Shun Pao* about three weeks ago was signed by the Chinese Customs Staff and stated that the questions of tariff autonomy and financial independence had been the prime objects of the Nationalist revolution, the purpose being to "make firm the foundation of the country, attain racial equality and improve the livelihood of the people." The communication then stated that the dismissal of Mr. Edwardes from the Inspector-Generalship had long been the determined policy of Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, but that after Mr. Soong had visited Peiping following the capture of that city by the Nationalists, his attitude had somewhat changed and now it was alleged that the question of Mr. Edwardes' appointment or dismissal had been referred to the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang which is now in session at Nanking. "We are much depressed by this report," continued the communication and then proceeded to recite a list of the alleged "crimes" of Mr. Edwardes' the chief one being that as Commissioner of Customs at Canton on June 23, 1925, at the time of the so-called Shameen Incident, he had followed the instructions of the British Consul-General at Canton and arbitrarily closed the Canton Customs House despite the repeated protests of Dr. C. C. Wu the then Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Government. "This action of Mr. Edwardes was a gross insult to our high authorities and it caused a great impediment to the Commerce of Canton," stated the communication, which declared further that Mr. Edwardes served as commander of the foreign volunteer corps at Shameen, which the Chinese declared "proved that he had forgotten that he was a Chinese official." Then in addition to these charges the communication from the Chinese customs staff alleged that when the Nationalist Government discharged a foreign commissioner at Wuhu last spring that Mr. Edwardes, instead of obeying the Government's orders had granted the discharged commissioner a "special leave" and a full year's salary. In conclusion the communication from the Chinese staff alleged that Mr. Edwardes has refused to grant "equal treatment" to the Chinese staff and has always "turned a deaf ear to the complaints of the Chinese members of the Customs staff." It was stated that Mr. Edwardes

recently had appointed four Chinese as Commissioners of Customs, "but they were not given any power and Mr. Edwardes has never had any interest in the Chinese point of view. The communication closed with the following, "We feel ashamed to work with an Inspector-General who knows only the British Government and not the Nationalist Government. He is not loyal to our Government and we hope the people will rise up and drive him out."

The latest on the subject to appear in the Chinese press was an editorial in the *China Times* of Shanghai on August 3 which declared that the dismissal of Mr. Edwardes from the Inspector-Generalship should have been solved immediately following the occupation of Peiping, "but two months have passed and no action has been taken." The editorial then stated that Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance has not been able to settle this question and that it has been referred to the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang. "We do not agree with that, for Mr. Edwardes is merely a Chinese official and the matter of his dismissal is not a matter for the Fifth Plenary Conference because it will establish a dangerous precedent. Hereafter whenever we want to dismiss such an official, we must refer it to the Conference." The editorial then asks the question, 'Who is Mr. Edwardes?" and proceeds to answer its own question by reciting the events at Canton referred to in the preceding paragraph and adds further reasons for his dismissal, one of the most important being the Inspector-General's control of Chinese Government finance and his indirect influence upon the questions of tariff autonomy, the allegation being made that if appointed he would "connive with some foreign office to spoil tariff autonomy. To permit Mr. Edwardes to remain in office is like feeding a tiger in self-defense." The editorial then stated that the Nationalist Government has a precedent in Marshal Chang Tso-ling's action in 1927 in discharging Sir Francis Aglen and referring to the alleged support of Mr. Edwardes by Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister in Peking, declaring that there is nothing in the treaties to prevent the Nationalists from adopting an independent course. In conclusion the editorial stated that "most people agree that a Chinese should be appointed Inspector-General, but should a Chinese be appointed, the Japanese might take action, hence it seems not advisable that a Chinese should be appointed at this time. There is also danger of a British-Japanese alliance or understanding on the question of the Chinese tariff and the Inspector-Generalship whereby a Japanese might be appointed. Therefore it would be better for the Nationalist Government to appoint 'the most loyal British subject' to this position. This appears to be the most practical way out of the complication."

A further complaint against allegedBritish official support of Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes and of possible collusion between the British and Japanese was given in a Peiping dispatch which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on Tuesday, August 7, the dispatch stating that the British Legation had finally consented to the removal of the head office of the Customs Administration from Peiping to Nanking and also stating that the British and Japanese had agreed that Mr. Edwardes should be maintained in the position of Inspector-General. The same dispatch stated, however, that "in case of necessity, Mr. F. W. Maze, Commissioner at Shanghai, should be appointed Inspector-General in succession to, Sir Francis Aglen; that this might be agreed to, provided certain "eight provisions" in the Boxer Protocol were observed by the Nationalist Government.

A careful perusal of the editorials and communications which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers on the subject of the Inspector-Generalship of the Chinese Maritime Customs indicates quite clearly that the Chinese are torn by conflicting emotions on the question of the control of their own Customs Administration. Their obvious fear of the appointment of a Japanese Inspector-General is well-founded for the Japanese made a strong bid for a larger participation in the administration of the Chinese customs at the Washington Conference in 1921-1922. According to the minutes of the twenty-ninth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions which was held on February 1, 1922, Mr. Odagiri, speaking on behalf of the Japanese delegation, said that while Japan had no objection to, but rather welcomed, the proposal that the existing customs system of China should not be disturbed, but "in view of the important position which Japan's trade occupied in the entire foreign trade of China, and Japan's resulting large contribution to the Chinese customs revenues, that Japan hoped that a fair and suitable adjustment might be effected with the above facts in view in regard to the future operation of the customs system, that is to say, concerning such matters as the custodian banks and the proportion of foreign nationals to be employed in the customs staff." In other words the Japanese demanded that the Japanese banks in China be permitted to participate with the British banks as custodians of Chinese customs funds and furthermore that more Japanese nationals be appointed to positions in the customs staff. The delegates of France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands associated themselves with the proposal of the Japanese at the Washington Conference, but the minutes of the Conference fail to disclose any statement regarding a final adjustment of the question.

However, it was noticed that immediately following the dismissal of Sir Francis Aglen on February 1, 1927 and the promotion of Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes as officiating Inspector-General, that a Japanese, Mr. H. Kishimoto, was made officiating Chief Secretary under Mr. Edwardes in the head office at Peking. Should the present Nationalist Government follow the precedent in the promotion of the Chief Secretary to the Inspector-Generalship which was followed in the appointment of Mr. Edwardes as successor to Sir Frances Aglen, it would mean the promotion of Mr. Kishimoto as Inspector-General. Mr. Kishimoto, prior to his appointment as officiating Chief Secretary, was Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration at Dairen, within the Japanese leased territory in Manchuria. Then in addition to this action, the Chinese Customs Administration since the Washington Conference has further strengthened the Japanese personnel in the Customs, particularly in Manchuria and in Shantung Province. At Tsingtao practically all customs officials with the exception of the Commissioner are Japanese subjects at this time and the Japanese influence is so pronounced that it is difficult to obtain clearance of cargoes unless Japanese customs brokers are employed.

Nationalist China, obviously, would like to appoint one of her own nationals to the position of Inspector-General of her own Customs Administration, but there is undoubtedly a fear that this action might precipitate complications which might result in the appointment of a Japanese. In view of this situation, the Nationalists would prefer a British subject, but a British subject who would be amenable to the orders of the Nationalist Government rather than to the dictates of the British Legation and the Diplomatic Corps at Peking. In this connection the

Chinese claim that in recent years a transition has taken place in the powers of the Inspector-General which has been detrimental to the welfare of the Chinese Government. They claim that under Sir Robert Hart, the Chinese Customs Administration was a purely Chinese service and that the word of the Chinese Government was law and that Sir Robert Hart acted in a purely advisory capacity. They also claim that when Sir Robert Hart went home on leave that he always appointed a senior customs commissioner to serve as chief secretary in the Peking office, this senior commissioner being selected in rotation from Canton, Hankow, Shanghai or Tientsin. This served to unify the service and keep the head office in touch with conditions in all parts of the country. However, when Sir Francis Aglen was appointed as Inspector-General in succession to Sir Robert Hart in 1911, the Inspector-General has gradually increased his powers until he has become a sort of "czar" of Chinese finance, "forcing the Chinese Government to come on bended knees for a release of the customs surplus." They also allege that Sir Francis Aglen discontinued the practice of appointing senior commissioners to serve in the Inspector-General's office as Chief Secretary when he went home on leave and that he surrounded himself with "junior" favorites in the Peking office and that this has had the effect of destroying the morale of the service.

The Chinese also allege that a certain group of Chinese bankers in Peking has been permitted, probably without the knowledge of the Inspector-General, to engage in vast speculations in Chinese Government bonds which has had the effect of saddling China with a burden of domestic bond issues aggregating $240,000,000 (silver) since 1920. This is a particularly sore point with the Nationalists because most of this money went into the pockets of the Northern militarists and was used to fight the South. Dr. Sun Yat-sen used to declare that he would never recognize these bond issues, but since the Nationalists have come into power they have discovered that to repudiate these Peiping bond issues would tend to destroy the credit of the Government, which probably was responsible for the resolutions passed at the recent economic and financial conferences in Shanghai in favor of recognizing all Government debts, domestic and foreign. Certain Nationalist officials also make serious charges that certain Peking bankers for several years have amassed vast fortunes by artificial manipulation of the bond market based upon the fluctuation of the customs surplus.

The total revenue derived from the Chinese Maritime Customs now averages around Tls. 80,000,000 a year, of which sum about 60 percent is required for interest and amortization of the foreign debts. This leaves a balance of about 40 percent which has been used in recent years as security for domestic bond issues, the par value of such issues since 1919-1920 amounting to about $240,000,000 (silver). In view of the fact that no one outside of the inner-most circles in Peking ever knew at any specified time just how much surplus was available, it is alleged that certain Peking bankers took advantage of this situation to artificially depress or stimulate the domestic bond issues, the burden for which speculation naturally fell upon the holders of Government bonds throughout the country. There apparently is some ground for these charges because it used to be customary for reports to be issued at Peking that "there was insufficient money available in the Customs surplus to meet certain interest charges," whereupon the domestic bonds would slump. Then later on there would be another report to the effect that "there was sufficient money available," whereupon the bonds would increase in value. Anyone familiar with the speculation which takes place daily on the Shanghai Gold Bar Exchange where the slightest rumor causes vast gains and losses almost daily, will understand how the same situation has prevailed in Peking for several years based upon the fluctuating amount of money in the customs surplus. Hence it is but natural that Chinese bankers who were not members of the so-called Peiping clique, should make charges of "leaks" of information from the office of the "I. G." the popular name for the Inspector-General. This same clash of factions among the Chinese bankers and financiers is now in evidence, one group supporting the appointment of Mr. Edwardes, as Inspector-General and another group opposing. The group supporting Mr. Edwardes, which is largely composed of Peiping bankers, claim that his appointment is imperative as a means of stabilizing the domestic bond market; that his dismissal would have a disastrous effect upon the domestic bond market, and so on.

The group which is opposed to Mr. Edwardes, which includes influential members of the Kuomintang, allege that he takes his orders from the British Legation and the Diplomatic Body rather than from the Chinese authorities and that he, as well as his predecessor, Sir Francis Aglen, frequently permitted members of the Diplomatic Corps to hold up the release of the customs surplus to the Chinese Government as a means of bringing pressure upon the Chinese Government for ulterior ends. One influential Chinese recently called attention to a case a few years ago where one foreign minister in Peking raised objections to the release of the customs surplus amounting to several millions of dollars to the Chinese Government and thereby forced the Chinese Government to agree to the payment of an exorbitant claim which had been lodged with the Government by certain foreign subjects of the country represented by the Peking Minister who blocked the release of customs funds. The Chinese opposed to Mr. Edwardes maintain that the Inspector-General of Customs is an official of the Chinese Government and as such must obey its mandates. As indicated in the editorials and communications which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers recently, there are also objections to Mr. Edwardes based upon his action at Canton three years ago in closing the customs house in violation of the orders of the Canton Government, but this objection is merely part of the general Chinese criticism of the office of foreign inspector-general which has greatly increased its pwoers in recent years and, according to the Chinese has become a sort of branch office of the British Legation and the Peking Diplomatic corps. The question now seems to be to restore the office of Inspector-General to the status which it enjoyed under the regime of Sir Robert Hart when China had a stable government. If Mr. Edwardes is not a sufficiently broad-minded man to recognize the change which has taken place in China in recent years, then he will have to go despite any support which the Peiping Diplomatic Corps may render in his behalf. This, at least, is the impression which one gains from a discussion of these questions with present-day Chinese officials, as well as civilians.

Space is too limited for a historical consideration of the position of Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, save to explain that China agreed in the Treaty of Nanking in 1842 to establish at the five ports then open to foreign

commerce, a fair and reasonable tariff of import and export duties. A customs house was established at Shanghai in 1843, but the service was disrupted when the Taipings came into power in 1853. In 1854 the Shanghai Taotai, then a refugee in a Shanghai foreign concession, agreed to foreign control, the British, French and American consuls each nominating an inspector. The British nominee, Mr. T. F. Wade was able to speak Chinese and gradually assumed control of the Customs House. Since that time the leading officials of the customs have been of British nationality although there has always been a sprinkling of other nationalities such as Americans, Germans, French, Russians, Japanese and Scandinavians. When China borrowed money abroad to pay off the Japanese indemnity following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894, the foreign bankers insisted upon an agreement that the British Inspector-General of Customs should be continued in order to guarantee repayment of the loan, and similar action was taken following the Boxer Rebellion when China was saddled with another indemnity. Then later on there was an exchange of Notes between the Chinese Government and Great Britain whereby China agreed that the Inspector-General of Customs should be of British nationality so long as British trade occupies a position of predominance in China's foreign commerce. This exchange of Notes has recently given rise to considerable international discussion on the basis of an interpretation of the term "British Trade," whether this means the trade of the entire British Empire or of the British Isles. If interpreted on the basis of the trade of the British Isles with China, it is now certain that the trade of both the United States and Japan exceeds that of Britain. But if interpreted on the basis of the British Empire, the British position is secure for this would include Hongkong, a trans-shipping center which figures large in China's trade. Then of course there is India, the Straits Settlements, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, the latter nation now figuring large in the Chinese foreign commerce. The Chinese when approached for an interpretation of this question always reply that even though China agreed to the appointment of a British Inspector-General so long as British trade predominates, this does not mean that China must appoint an inspector-general of some other foreign nationality in the event British trade might be exceeded by that of some other foreign nation.

That this subject of the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration and the Inspector-Generalship is an important one goes without saying. The Chinese Maritime Customs constitutes the chief source of revenue of the Chinese Government and on it depends not only her security for foreign loans of the past, but of large domestic issues of recent years. The service has been built up largely by foreigners of British nationality and although there have been charges of favoritism the fact stands that the British generally have done a fairly good job although in recent years there has been a tendency toward reaction and ultra-conservatism or opposition to granting the Chinese larger participation in their own service. Certain branches of the service, particularly the Marine and Light-House service are entirely staffed by Britons, former naval and merchant-marine officers. This, plus the fact that no Chinese have, until quite recently, been appointed to responsible positions has been responsible for Chinese charges against the British domination of the customs, which has in turn, undoubtedly had much to do with Sino-British complications in recent years. From the standpoint of the Nationalists and the Kuomintang there has been the further charge that the British Inspector-General in Peiping, has connived with the Peiping Government in financing the various civil wars of recent years against Canton. There have also been charges by the Chinese and also by foreigners of non-British nationality that certain British banks which control the customs funds have used their position for selfish ends. The Japanese demanded at the Washington Conference that their banks be permitted to participate as depositaries of Chinese customs funds and the Japanese were supported by the French, Belgians, Italians and Dutch. Now the modern Chinese banks are also demanding participation! That the Chinese Government will require the services of foreign experts in her customs administration for many years to come, goes without saying. But at the same time China is determined to control her own revenue producing organs, the chief of which is the Maritime Customs Administration. The very life and stability of the Government depends upon the Customs revenues and if China is ever to develop a strong central governmental administration, it must come largely from the revenues of the customs. Furthermore, any large governmental financing in the immediate future for reconstruction purposes must be based largely upon the security of the customs administration. There is a basis for Sino-foreign cooperation here which requires statesmanship of a high order on both sides!

The Chinese Customs staff, according to an article in the *China Times* on August 8, has recently proposed to the Fifth Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang the following outline of a solution of the Customs problem,

1—The general office of the Customs Administration should be reorganized and the powers of the Chinese Superintendent (position now occupied by Mr. F. Chang) should be broadened to include the duties of Inspector-General. This position should be filled by a Chinese, but under him should be a vice-superintendent who might be a foreigner. Foreigners who have had long service in the Customs Administration should be eligible for this position.

2—After the restoration of tariff autonomy, all "native" customs houses should be abolished and customs duties on Chinese junks and native boats should be collected by the Customs Administrations. All Customs Houses located on the sea coast and those located on land frontiers should be placed under separate departments, but all controlled by the Customs Administration. Each department should have a chief and vice-chief which positions should be open to foreigners and Chinese employes of the service, but in each case the chief and vice-chief should be alternately a Chinese and a foreigner.

3—All maritime affairs such as the light-house service, laying of navigation buoys, maritime surveying, etc., should be separated from the Customs Administration and placed under a separate department of the Government. This should be done to prevent domination by foreigners.

4—The custodianship of Customs revenues should rest with the Ministry of Finance and all funds should be deposited in the Chinese banks. The matter of meeting foreign obligations should be a function of the Customs Administration under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, but the matter of consolidation of national debts should be handled jointly by the Ministry of Finance and the Chinese Bankers Association similar to the present method of handling the 2½ percent surtax loans.

5—All Customs duties should be paid in Chinese currency and all duties should be collected by a special department and not by a bank. The time-limit for customs "draw-backs" should be reduced and after a specified time no further "drawbacks" permitted.

Britain and China Sign Agreement on Nanking

According to a *Toho* (Japanese) telegram from Peiping, dated August 7, the Anglo-Chinese negotiations on the Nanking incident were concluded and an agreement signed on that date,

T. V. Soong's Reconstruction Program

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government, presented the following statement to the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang, in the form of a resolution. It calls for the unification of finance, the adoption of a national budget, the reorganization of taxation and the carrying into effect of the principles of the Economic and Financial Conferences:—

Following the establishment of the Government in Nanking last summer, the Northern Expedition was suspended for over half a year. On January 7, of this year, when the fast approaching Chinese New Year's Eve was making the financial condition of the Government more critical than ever, I was called upon to resume the responsibilities of the Minister of Finance. With the various armies pressing for funds, it was then almost impossible to meet the immediate demands, not to speak of paying the military expenses, which were months in arrears. On the other hand, the Government could rely for its revenues only on three Provinces, namely, Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhui; and of these, Anhui was unable to remit any funds, so that only Kiangsu and Chekiang's contributions could be counted upon.

Fortunately at this critical moment, I was favored with the confidence and support of the people, so that in less than ten days, after resuming my duties, I succeeded in raising more than $12,000,000 to meet the pressing demands for various military and administrative expenses for a month, thus enabling the Government to tide over the crisis.

The Army's Needs

No sooner had the New Year's Eve crisis passed, however, than the Northern Expedition with its immediate and constant demand for enormous funds, was resumed. Notwithstanding the impoverished condition of the Government treasury, the Ministry of Finance was put to the still more difficult task of raising $1,600,000 every five days for the Central Military Council and the Headquarters of the Generalissimo. Obviously the total revenue from the three Provinces was far from sufficient to meet the expenses of the Expedition. leaving alone the other current expenses of the Government, so that it was impossible to rely solely on the Government's income from taxes.

Under such stringent conditions, the only remedy was to raise funds by issuing public bonds, at the same time strictly requiring the tax organs under the Ministry's jurisdiction to improve their receipts and to make due remittances. Even then, the two ends could not always be made to meet, and as remittances for military expenses could allow no delay whatsoever, the Ministry was forced to borrow from various banks in order to tide over a crisis.

Vicious Waste on Vicious Circle

The overwhelming difficulties of the Ministry's task were plain. On the one hand, regular remittances had to be made at the short interval of five days. On the other hand, without the existence of a Government Bank, even temporary borrowing was bound to meet difficulties. Besides, negotiations always took time, and often before one negotiation was concluded another remittance was due. Time and again, there seemed no way out of the difficulty and yet some way had to be found. The worries of those in charge of the Government's finance were, indeed, comparable only with the difficulties and perplexities of the situation. In this manner, useful energy was viciously wasted on a vicious circle of non-productive measures.

My immediate concern was to secure enough funds for the front without causing any undue disturbance in the rear. Our sole aim was to win the war at all costs, and there was no time to consider matters of secondary importance. There is a time element in financial administration just as in any other affair, and there is no short cut to success, except by a fundamental solution of the problems of Government finance.

Failure of Salt Revenue

It being the Ministry's policy during the period of military activities to secure immediate relief for pressing needs, our efforts at increasing revenues were likewise concentrated on the principal sources. There was no other way to meet the situation.

Take for instance, the Salt Revenue of the two Huai districts, which used to yield an annual income of $12,000,000. Owing to the fact that a large portion of this revenue in the form of monthly instalments had been collected in advance, while smuggled salt in great quantities had been put on the market, the sale of Government Salt was reduced and the receipt from the merchants almost dropped to nil.

It was only after much labor had been spent upon negotiations that a monthly remittance of $1,500,000 in advance,was made possible.

Similarly in reorganizing the Consolidated Cigarette Tax and the Special Petroleum tax, the Ministry could, on account of the prevailing disorder throughout the country, only seek to make the most of the circumstances. Our endeavor, therefore, was confined to unifying the method of collection and to making the receipts sure, so that they might be relied upon to maintain the Sinking Funds of the Treasury Notes and other public bonds and thereby strengthen the credit of the Government at home and abroad.

As to the other taxes, diligent efforts were made to increase the amount of provincial remittance to the Central Government and strict regulations requiring regular remittance of such revenues at the interval of five days were adopted.

Danger of Unilateral Declaration

But since the sources of revenue and the taxable areas of the Central Government were very limited, the means to which it could resort to meet its military and administrative expenses were also necessarily limited. The Ministry, therefore, found it increasingly difficult to meet the situation, and just at this juncture when it was fast drawing toward the end of its rope, the Northern Campaign reached its climax and the country was plunged into serious diplomatic difficulties.

All available revenues had been used as securities for sinking funds and further borrowing seemed next to impossibility. The Government was thus brought face to face with financial disaster. Thanks to the spirit bequeathed by our late Leader and the supreme sacrifice and effort of our comrades and fighting forces in the front, the Expedition was soon brought to a successful close; the militarists who had been oppressing the people and ruining the country for more than ten years were defeated and for the first time the country witnessed the prospect of national unification.

During the critical stage of military activities, it was of course impossible for me to carry out various measures of reform I had in mind, lest it might disturb the rear. Furthermore, as long as the unequal treaties exist, the agreements regarding the conventional tariff remain in force. It is a cold fact that foreign misunderstandings are apt to develop where there has been no previous agreement, while troubles are likely to occur if we were suddenly to declare tariff autonomy unilaterally.

Maintaining the Status Quo

On the other hand, readjustment of internal taxes alone was neither allowed by the policy of our party nor in agreement with our fundamental purpose. I, therefore, considered the time inopportune or premature for the settlement of the broader issues of public finance. Consequently my policy was to make as few changes as possible, to maintain the status quo, so as to avoid any major disturbances and to strengthen the feeling of security among the people. That this policy was the correct one is indicated by the fact that of the Treasury Notes issued by the Ministry, the quotation of the 2½ per cent Surtax Notes has already reached their par value while that of the Second Issue of the 2½ per cent, Surtax Notes as well as that of the Cigarette Tax Treasury Notes has already risen above 90 and is still rising in the market. All this goes to show that once the foundation of finance is firmly established, the credit of the Government is naturally strengthened by itself.

Close of Military Stage

The capture of Peiping brought to a close the military stage of the Revolution. With the view of formulating a financial programme for the period of Political Tutelage, I have recently convened two national conferences : namely, the Economic Conference in Shanghai, consisting of the nation's industrialists, bankers and economic specialists; and the Financial Conference in Nanking, consisting of the highest finance officials of the several Provinces, the representatives of the different armies and financial experts. The resolutions adopted by these two Conferences fell into two main categories, economic policy and financial policy. Of these, the more important ones dealt with the demarcation of national and provincial revenue and expenditure, the abolition of likin, the levying of new taxes, recovery of tariff autonomy, the liquidation of national indebtedness, the unification of currency, the promotion of commerce, the stabilization of the money market, the definition of a banking system, the founding of a government bank and the issuance of new public bonds to provide funds for the expenses or disbandment and reconstruction.

Financial Reconstruction

All these measures are not only fundamental to the policy of the Government but all demanded by the people. The fact is that before the war came to an end, no programme of fundamental financial reconstruction could be carried out. Therefore, the measures I have hitherto adopted were only temporary palliatives, while those that I am going to follow henceforth are permanent cures.

All our proposed rehabilitation measures, it may be remarked, are the results of the most careful and thorough deliberations of these Conferences, the resolutions of which have been compiled and are herewith presented for the consideration of the delegates at this Session. With the approval

of the Assembly they will be put into force in order of priority. Success in administration does not consist in words but in accomplishing deeds as far as circumstances allow.

Permit me now to explain the fundamental points of my proposed rehabilitation programme. To begin with, the most essential measures in the immediate future, are the unification of finance and the adoption of a National Budget. If these two fundamental measures cannot be put into actual effect now, it would be idle to talk financial rehabilitation, while the solution of other related problems will be simply hopeless.

Three Provincial Contributories

As has been said above, the income of the Central Government is derived from only three Provinces, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui. But on account of banditry in the northern part of the province, Anhui can be relied upon for at most only half of its assigned quota. Now although the total receipt of these three Provinces is nominally placed at $9,000,000 each month as a matter of fact, the revenue from the 2½ per cent. Surtax, Cigarette Tax, the Petroleum Tax, and the Stamp Duty, have already been earmarked as Sinking Funds for Treasury Notes and other public loans. Besides, both the Salt Tax and the Flour Tax have also been assigned as securities for loans from banks. As a result, therefore, the actual funds at the disposal of the Government is only a little over $4,000,000. Previous to June some measure of relief could still be obtained from the sale of Treasury Notes and public bonds and from borrowing from banks. For during the period of military activities, the people were ready to exercise forbearance and make temporary sacrifices in the hope of seeing the country unified. So they responded with enthusiasm to any call for the purchase of public bonds or for loans. But now that the war is over, the Government cannot possibly prolong its policy of borrowing in order to meet expenditure. Furthermore, it is beyond the financial strength of the people to bear further burdens. Thus, it can be readily seen that unless unification of finance is brought about, not only will the equitable distribution of the burden among the provinces be impossible, but the maintainance of the administration of the Government will be beyond hope.

Unification of Finances

My plan of the unification of finances does not consist merely of building air castles, of adding burdens upon the provinces, nor of purposely making statements contrary to facts in order to create surprises. It only aims at the minimum requirements. What is hoped for is that all the existing and new taxes levied by the Central Government will be put into effect throughout the provinces, that in accordance with the new demarcation of national and provincial revenue and expenditure all the taxes that have hitherto been collected by the Provincial Governments should now be directly administered by the Central Government and that, at the same time, the Central Government should be responsible for the payment of all military and other expenditure belonging to it.

It is necessary that all the provinces shall carry out the new regulations simultaneously; as otherwise the Central Government will have no channels to obtain revenue, while the poorer provinces will be deprived of adequate financial support. Unless we have a plan for the whole country, the appropriations will not be fairly distributed. A quarrel for funds would be the natural result of ill-balanced appropriations.

As to the method of unification, it has already been embodied in the resolutions of the Financial Conference. In a word, the employment of personnel, the regulation, administration, collection and expenditure of revenue, should be centralized. With respect to personnel ability should be the guiding principle.

National Budget Wanted

The Central Government has no preconceived idea of making changes, as long as existing officials continue to observe the rules and regulations of the Central Government in the discharge of their duties. The sole desire of the Central Government is the unification of the financial service, ignoring all personal considerations and provincial prejudices.

The next question of importance is that of a National budget. Every country has a budget, with the exception of China. The financial disorder since the establishment of the Republic is due to the want of a budget. When the Nationalist Government was established in Canton, there was a Budgetary Committee, which made appropriation for all expenses, military or otherwise, and as a result, the financial condition of the government constantly improved. Since the establishment of the Nationalist Government in Nanking, the use of a Budgetary Committee, irrespective of its merits or demerits, has been dropped. During the period of military activities and general disorder, military expense naturally constituted the biggest item of expenditure. While Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Shensi, Kansu, Honan, and Shansi were doing their best to meet their own military expenses, the Central Government was relying on only three provinces, namely, Kiangsu Chekiang and Anhui for its income. Hence, the establishment of a national budget was out of the question, as also the equitable distribution of revenue.

Denial of Responsibility

During the period of military campaigns, therefore, the Ministry of Finance could give account of itself directly only to the Military Council and the Commander-in-Chief who, in turn, bore the responsibility for the appropriations of funds, and in the circumstances the Minister of Finance could not be held responsible at the same time for the payment of cash to this or that army. The appropriation of funds being lodged with the highest military organization, the Minister of Finance had nothing more to do than to raise funds. When revenue collections were inadequate even for military expenses alone naturally administrative expenditures could not be met. Although there was a Financial Supervision Committee, there was practically nothing left in the Government Treasury to be appropriated by them for administrative purposes. With various administrative organizations constantly demanding funds from the Ministry, the Minister of Finance naturally had no time to carry out plans for financial rehabilitation.

Strong Committee Wanted

For the present, if a plan for the unification and the establishment of a national budget can be carried out, a strong Budget Committee must be organized, which shall make appropriations of all the revenue of the nation. When the expenditures are thus budgetized, any shortage in receipts or excessive disbursements should be strictly examined by the Auditing Committee. At the same time, the Ministry of Finance should submit a report on the national revenue to the Budget Committee and turn over all the funds to the National Treasury. In case of shortage in revenue, all disbursements should be reduced pro rata by decision of the Budget Committee and in case of increase of expenditure over the budgeted amount, the same must be approved by the Budget Committee. Questions at issue over national and provincial revenue or expenditure and arrangements for mutual or reciprocal aid must also be decided by the Budget Committee. No payment should be made without the approval of the Budget Committee and no account should be closed without the approval of the Auditing Committee, in order that by public supervision of finance, there will be a proper prorating of expenditures. At the same time, the various organs should be required to submit reports on income and expenditure which the Ministry of Finance shall cause to be published daily.

Foreign Precedent Quoted

A study of the budget-making system of foreign countries reveals the fact that all budgets must obtain the approval of the legislative, and the executive branches of the State. Originating from the executive branch, they are adopted by the legislative branch and finally examined by the Auditing Committee. At this tutelage stage of the government, under the rule of the Kuomintang, and prior to the formation of the legislative assembly, a Budget Committee should be appointed by the Nationalist Government to have temporary charge of the duty of budget-making. Speaking from the administrative point of view, the national government should have a definite administrative policy, by having a well made, well balanced and well audited budget. A sound budget is necessary to the establishment of a sound financial system. In short, the rehabilitation of finance and the establishment of a clean and efficient government cannot be realized unless a sound system of national budget is enforced.

In summing up, the rehabilitation of finance depends entirely on the unification of finance and the establishment of a national budget. The reason why the Government has not been able to bring about any fundamental readjustment in the past is twofold:—(1) During the time of war, taxes were the sources of military revenue and any change in taxation might cause a shortage in military funds, so that the status quo must be maintained, and (2) prior to the revision of treaties any change in tariff or other matters involving foreign relations might cause serious diplomatic difficulties. Now that the Northern Expedition has been concluded and the country is to be unified, especially as the abolition of likin has been decided upon and the recovery of tariff autonomy has been promised by the foreign Powers, it has become possible for the Government to carry out plans of fundamental reorganization.

There were reasons in the past for the existence of numerous tax organs. Take for instance, the Customs Surtax, Petroleum tax, and other special import duties. To amalgamate these collections with the Customs collection would affect the Customs administration, which was not permitted. Besides, before the country was unified, the various provinces, on account of mutual suspicion, had to maintain numerous tax organs on the boundaries to prevent smuggling. As soon as the likin is abolished and the tariff increased, these offices can be either amalgamated or abolished, thus increase of receipts and saving in expenditure can be assured. To carry out the economic and financial policy outlined above is my plan to bring to China and her people peace and prosperity. Whether my views are correct or not, I submit them for your approval.

American Airplanes for China

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

Frequent references have been made in the Chinese telegrams recently as to proposed commercial airplane services to be opened in various parts of the country, and it would appear that behind all the talk there is considerable constructive activity. Not the least important news in this connection is that the United States, which for many years, has prohibited the export of airplanes to China, has now withdrawn the ban, and as a result airplanes may be freely shipped out of America to China provided they are intended for commercial purposes.

At the present time there are no airplanes being used for commercial purposes in China, and those which have been sold to the military authorities have nearly all been old machines of French construction; and most of these have been of an out-of-date pattern and of very little practical service. In this connection it may be stated that there was considerable scandal in South China recently when machines imported from France for the Chinese army were found to be practically worthless.

Proposed Air Routes in China

The most important recent news in connection with aviation in China was the following *Kuo Min* telegram: dated at Nanking, August 4.—

"The inauguration of a commercial air service connecting Shanghai and Canton, Shanghai and Hankow, and Hankow and Peiping, the first to be undertaken by the Canton Branch of the National Aviation Association, the second by the Hankow Branch, and the third by the Changchow Branch, was decided at the second meeting of the National Aviation Conference yesterday. An air mail service will first be installed, to be followed by a passenger and transportation service. No foreign investment in this project will be solicited, though a public loan may be floated if necessary. The Government Council will also be petitioned to appropriate a sum of $200,000 from the Overseas Chinese Patriotic Contribution Fund for the promotion of commercial aviation."

American enterprise will from now on doubtless find a new field for activity in China. American airplanes have so far been a negligible quantity in China, the few American pioneers in the industry usually finding themselves in difficulties with the authorities of their own country. Now, however, that the former restrictions have been removed one may expect to see at least a small overflow into China from the enormous airplane industry which has been developed in the United States during the past few years.

A Good Field for Airplanes

China, with its vast area, is preeminently a country in which a huge development of air transportation is inevitable, and there are indications—and this is particularly true, if airplane construction and operation continues to be progressively developed and cheapened, as it has been during the past few years—that China will never become such a great field for railway development as for example, the United States because air services will be depended on for doing much of the short haul work—which in other countries is now done by railway, simply because the railways are already in existence. The missionary who several weeks ago wrote from his station in northwestern China that he was urgently in need of an airplane to efficiently carry out his duties is an indication of the trend of transportation services in this country.

The automotive industry in the United States seems to have about reached its peak and several of the American automobile manufacturers, notably Ford, are turning to airplane manufacture. Ford's "Lizzie" in the airplane world is made entirely of metal. Airplane construction in the United States was first developed to the largest extent in the Middle West and is more and more veering to the Pacific coast.

The "heart" of an airplane is, of course, the engine, and while there are some manufacturers, as for instance Ford and Curtiss, who make their own engines, airplane manufacturers depend mostly on others to supply the engines, they themselves assembling and providing all other components of the plane.

The Logical Development in China

The logical development of airplane construction in China would also seem to point to this method construction, as it is a foregone conclusion that it will be many years before the Chinese themselves will be able to construct airplane engines, whereas the other parts of the plane are well within the range of their ability. Likewise, ocean freight being charged on a basis of space, the shipping of complete airplanes from abroad to China becomes a very expensive proposition.

When one looks at a map of airplane routes now operating in the United States it appears to be somewhat similar to a railway map, with lines radiating all directions. Airports and landing fields are to be found in profusion all over the country, there being about 150 of them in the state of California alone. The most important use to which airplanes are put in the United States, as in most other countries, is for the carrying of mails, and it is in this direction that the first development will also take place in China. The majority of the air routes also carry express parcels under contract with the old-established railway express companies. Airplane carriage at present only pays for the most valuable articles, but in this connection, so far as China is concerned, it is to be remembered that China produces in great quantities the most valuable product in the world, namely silk, and it will not be many years before it will be a common thing for silk to be transported in China by airplane.

Dean Williams on Chinese Journalism

The following is the gist of an address on "Journalism in China," made by Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of Missouri, at a luncheon given at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, August 4, by representative Chinese bodies, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Williams. S. S. Fung, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce introduced Dr. Williams. Speeches of welcome were also made by Kuo Teh-hwa, chief secretary to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Commissioner, and Hsi Chi-foong, former Chinese secretary of the League of Nations at Geneva, who has recently returned from Europe.

If I may be permitted to say so without trespassing on the proprieties of the occasion I would like to say that I am proud of the students who have gone forth from the School of Journalism of Missouri and who have given to China, and to America, valuable and courageous service. On looking around I noticed many who have been my students and who, I am proud to know are doing so much to promote friendly relations between the two countries.

America is showing an interest in the new journalism of China, and I have made arrangements for a reciprocal plan whereby the students of journalism of the Yenching University, Peiping, will have the privilege of the aid and friendship of the Missouri School of Journalism. I have also just had a talk with the president of Shanghai College with regard to the formation of a course at that institution.

Journalism is a profession that concerns vitally the business interests of a city and nation. The business men should be deeply concerned with the character and standing of newspapers and journalists and because of the wide influence and power of the press I would strongly appeal to those present who have the business affairs of Shanghai and China at heart to see that those newspapers and their representatives who seek to present the truth shall receive the support and encouragement that means so much to them and which after all means more to them all.

There is going to be held in Honolulu next year a conference of journalists of all countries bordering on the Pacific, and it is important that China should be represented at this Press League of Nations in the midst of the Pacific Ocean. I have formed a committee in Shanghai to deal with the matter and I hope that China will have adequate representation.

I consider it a special privilege to be in China at the present time when the Republic of China is coming into its own among the great nations of the earth, and I esteem it especially a privilege to be here at a time when America, showing its historic and continued interest, has given another instance of its regard in connection with Tariff Autonomy. American citizenship should, and I think it does, carry a franchise for fairness and goodwill: it should not be merely a shield for material or commercial selfishness nor should it ever be an excuse for exploitation. American citizenship is a public trust and should not be under any circumstances merely a cover for private material or military greed.

If there ever have been in Shanghai or in China Americans who do not show or represent the spirit and thought of America in regard to their position and obligations in China, it is because they have failed to understand the policy and spirit of the republic, your sister republic across the Pacific Ocean. For the United State of America has in regard to China only the desire that it should be a united and peaceful aud prosperous China, seeking the highest interests of all its people as an independent and equal nation among the other nations of the world.

As an independent nation, and by that I mean not only the political independence that gives it equality among the nations, but an economically independent one that would mean sufficiency and prosperity, I would wish China to be independent in that it would not slavishly copy the worst of Western civilization, but that it would be enabled to take the best out of the other civilizations and incorporate it with its own, thus making of the New China a greater one than they now even dreamed that it would be.

There is no greater need for China and for the United States and for other nations in the world to-day than to have the profession of journalism raised to the standard of dignity and strength and service that will enable it to give correct pictures, fair comment, honest criticism, and a true presentation of the hopes and aspirations of other peoples throughout the world.

Japan's Interference in Manchuria

(From a Foreign Correspondent)

Mukden, July 31—The mysterious power that wrecked Marshal Chang Tso-lin's train on the morning of June has not yet been discovered. Seldom in the history of the world has a political crime been planned and executed with more diabolic cunning and skill. The first phase of the crime—the wrecking of the train and the killing of Marshal Chang and Marshal Wu, succeeded only too well. But obviously the motive for the crime was not some kind of personal vengeance against these two men. The hidden hand was after something far bigger: it tried to strike at what these two represented: the independence and integrity of Manchuria. But though undoubtedly very important persons, both Chang Tso-lin and Wu Shun-cheng were after all only men, and could be replaced by others. It is the purpose of the following article to show how the Manchurian Government has succeeded in replacing them, and once more presents a united front on all sides, thus at least for the time being checking the sinister plans that were being hatched against its independence.

It will be necessary to recapitulate the political situation in China when Chang Tso-lin was murdered. He, being at that time self-appointed dictator of North China, had decided to withdraw his Government and armies to Manchuria. The necessity of this step might be discussed. Thanks to the complete demoralisation of the Shantung army, the Nationalists had won a decided victory there, but the Manchurian army along the Peiping-Hankow line more than held its own both against Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan. From a pure military point of view it had been quite possible to regroup the armies and effectively defend Tientsin and Peiping. But wars in China are as a rule not won or lost on the battlefield, and so it was in this case. Some time after the Shantung debacle, the Japanese Minister in Peiping had called on Marshal Chang and on behalf of his Government, strongly "advised" him to retreat to Manchuria, Chang Tso-lin flatly refused, assuring the Japanese Minister that he was fully capable of defending himself and protecting the Japanese living in the Peiping-Tientsin district. Some time later the Japanese Minister, accompanied by his own interpreter, called again on Marshal Chang and insisted upon seeing him *alone*. The interview lasted for some time, but what was said has never been disclosed. Chang Tso-lin took the secret with him to his grave and the Japanese Minister will probably not tell it. It might look a little strange compared with the so often advertised "noninterference with Chinese inner politics" by Japan.....

Preparations for Withdrawal

However, shortly after the interview preparations began for the withdrawal. Some time before, the Japanese had by the so-called Tsinanfu incident regained their control of Tsingtao and the Shantung railway, so reluctantly given up as a result of the Washington conference. If the incident at Tsinanfu was directly provoked by the Japanese or not is immaterial; the fact remains that it served as an excellent excuse for military occupation of the railway. Now the situation in Manchuria seemed somewhat similar. A retreating army, the government in disorder and strong anti-Japanese feeling amongst the population. If disturbances occur, Japan has to protect its population in Manchuria by military force. And what would the result of such protection be? Naturally occupation of Mukden and the Peiping-Mukden railway, exactly as in Shantung.

Now the Japanese government knew more than well that if Chang Tso-lin came back to Mukden his strong hand would prevent all violent outbursts of anti-Japanese feelings, and the situation in Shantung would never repeat itself and give an excuse for interference. But suppose he did not come back? His most trusted lieutenants, General Yang Yu-ting and General Chang Hsueh-liang would be left with the army in Peiping, and Mukden would be left without any head of the government.

By a curious coincidence this is now exactly what happened. The mine on the S. M. R. track killed not only Chang Tso-lin but also Marshal Wu, who undoubtedly had prestige enough to head the government in Manchuria, and the scene was set exactly as preconceived. That nothing happened is entirely due to the good judgment and coolheadedness of the authorities in Mukden, who immediately realized how extremely critical the situation was. Chang Tso-lin's death was kept very secret, and the strictest measures were taken to prevent all anti-Japanese demonstrations. After having conducted the retreat of the army with considerable skill, General Chang Hsueh-liang came back to Mukden, and assumed leadership of the government, whereupon the situation was saved, at least for the time being.

General Chang Hsueh-liang's Task

It was not an easy task that confronted General Chang Hsueh-liang, when he thus took over his father's responsible position. On one side he had the noisy Nationalists in Peiping who clamored for Manchuria's surrender to their rule, on the other side he had the Japanese with their ever menacing strong hand. That he so far has succeeded, augurs well for his future as the leading figure in Manchuria. He was first elected military governor of Fengtien province by the Provincial Assembly. Later on the question arose to fill Chang Tso-lin's position as "protector of the peace" in the Three Eastern Provinces. He was also elected to fill this position, only with a slight change of name as "chairman of the Committee for preservation of peace" in the Three Eastern Provinces. The only man who could have competed for this office was Chang Tso-hsiang, governor of Kirin, but he was far too loyal to Chang Tso-lin's memory to oppose the election of his son. As successor to Marshal Wu Shun-chen as military governor of Heilungkiang was chosen General Wan Fu-lin, may be the ablest commander in the Manchurian army, who during three years' war has successfully led his famous 8th division from Lanchow to Nankow and Paotou, and then to Chochow where he was in command during the well known siege. As Civil governor of Fengtien was appointed Cha Wen-hsuan, an able official native of Heilungkiang. The post of Civil Governor of Heilungkiang was filled by Chang Ching-huai, formerly vice-minister of Communications and the leading spirit in the many new railway undertakings in Manchuria. The fact that the latter is a native of Mukden whereas Mr. Cha is a native of Heilungkiang is regarded as a proof that Manchuria is taken as a whole without any differences between the provinces.

Much speculation has been aroused by the fact that General Yang Yu-ting, Chief of Staff and Director of the Arsenal, has asked for and been granted sick leave by the new Government. The reason for this is not clear, but that his political influence is unimpaired is proved by the fact that both Chang Ching-huai and Li Shan-tsai, newly appointed Director of the Provincial Bank of Manchuria, are his nominees.

With these men at the head of affairs in the three provinces, General Chang Hsueh-liang rests assured that the different parts of Manchuria will pull together towards the peaceful development, which is so sorely needed in the war tired country.

The Japanese Government's Interference

The question of peace and reconciliation between Manchuria and the Nationalist Government in Nanking has lately attracted much attention. Immediately after their entry into Peiping, the Nationalists demanded the complete surrender of Manchuria and even appointed officials to take over the Government there. Later on their attitude has considerably softened, and their only demand for peace is now hoisting of the Nationalist flag and acceptance of Sun Yat-sen's three "peonle's" principles". It is a well known fact that General Chang Hsueh-liang himself and most of the leading officials in Mukden have long been in favor of such a step. Delegates for discussing it have also been exchanged between General Chang Hseuh-liang and both the Nationalist Government and General Chiang Kai-shek personally. Everything seemed to point to a speedy conclusion when the Japanese Government again showed how much all its talk about "noninterference in Chinese affairs" is worth. The Japanese Consul General in Mukden, on behalf of his Government, has lately strongly "advised" General Chang Hseuh-liang *not* to make peace with the Nationalist Government. How the "advice" was worded, and if it was accompanied by any threats is unknown, but the fact remains that all the Nationalist delegates had to leave Mukden in a hurry, being in danger of arrest by the Japanese. This flagrant interference must of course be seen together with the refusal of the Nationalist Government to renew the recently expired Sino-Japanese treaty without revision. If Manchuria made peace with the Nationalists, the Japanese realized of course that all their so called "special rights and privileges" in Manchuria would come to an end and with them all their economic hold over it. Thence the "advice", the result of which only the future can tell.

Wellingtoo Koo's Wealth to be Confiscated

The Nanking Government has decided to confiscate the property of Dr. Wellington Koo, former Chinese Minister at Washington and former Premier and Foreign Minister in Peking. Dr. Koo is one of several victims designated in the same order from Nanking. Dr. Koo's plight illustrates the fact that rich men are out of luck in revolutionary China. Whether they play politics or whether they don't they always lose says the *United Press* correspondent in a telegram from Peiping, dated August 1.

Falling in Love and Getting Married in China

BY JAMESON CHANG

(In the China Critic for July 12)

CHINESE civilization, viewed from the standpoint of its historical development, has many peculiar characteristics. One of these characteristics, as all students of Chinese history and culture will agree, is that China has developed a unique civilization of her own in almost complete isolation. True, intercourse between China and the Western world dates back as early as the beginning of the Christian era. For instance, Marcus Aurelius, the Roman emperor, sent an embassy to China in the year 166 A. D. In the thirteenth century, during the reign of the Yuan Dynasty, Marco Polo was a favorite at the Chinese imperial court. More than three hundred years later, in the seventeenth century, Jesuit missionaries such as Matteo Ricci, Johann Adam and Ferdinand Verbiest received much favor from the Chinese emperors on account of their knowledge of Western mathematics and astronomy. Such instances of contact between China and the West, however, were too sporadic to have any influence on Chinese civilization. In the East, China received Buddhism from India in the year 65 A. D. But Buddhism, aside from its religious influence which is manifested by the great number of temples and pagodas erected all over China, has never had any appreciable effect on the other phases of Chinese culture. On the whole, therefore, it may justly be said that Chinese civilization was developed in isolation.

China's isolation, as a glance at the map of Asia will at once show, was entirely due to geographical conditions. It was the mountains and oceans that shut her off from the rest of the world. With the development of science, however, isolation could no longer be maintained. Ironclad steamships replaced wooden junks. And the oceans, once insuperable barriers between the peoples of the world, became international highways. Thus it was possible for the various nations to knock at China's door; and after a series of disastrous wars in the nineteenth century, that door was thrown wide open. The clash of arms was but incidental, Of far greater moment has been the contact of two civilizations that are essentially different in character. As a result of this contact between the East and the West, China has discovered that if she is to adjust herself to the new thoughts and tendencies of the modern world at all the reconstruction of many of her institutions is imperative. And of the institutions that need to be reconstructed, the family is one. It may be pointed out at the outset that it is no purpose of the writer to discuss the Chinese family in all its aspects. We are here concerned only with those phases of Chinese family life that demand reconstruction. Evidently, as the word "reconstruction" implies, this essay will be both critical and constructive. The writer will endeavor to show not only why the Chinese family needs to be reconstructed in certain of its aspects, but also how it should be reconstructed.

It is the opinion of practically all sociologists that the family is the most important social institution. And it naturally follows that the reconstruction of the family, be it Chinese or Western, is a problem of the first magnitude which should be handled with the utmost seriousness.

Marriage in China

Marriage: The marriage system of China is essentially different from that of the Occident. In the United States, for instance, when a man and a woman marry they usually have known each other for a long time. They marry because they love each other—at least at the moment of marriage. In China, however, it is wholly different. Engagements and marriages are generally arranged by the parents of the young people, whose wishes are not at all considered. As to engagement, a son or daughter is not infrequently betrothed in infancy or early childhood; nay, in some extreme cases (which are of course very rare), even before the birth of one or both of the future mates! Consequently it is not until the day of their marriage that the bride and groom meet for the first time in their life. It is true that there are cases in which the young couple know each other before marriage and play an important part in their matrimonial arrangement. But those are exceptions rather than the rule, and in such cases the bride and groom are usually relatives.

The next point to be considered is the actual process of arranging marriages. That is, how do the parents go about finding a wife or husband for their son or daughter as the case may be? Here is where the go-between comes in. The go-between, usually a woman, is a professional match-maker who is always on the lookout for prospective matrimonies and in the majority of cases offers her services without being called upon by either family. She carries on the negotiations between the two families and acts as a sort of representative for both. The go-between is supposed to be acquainted accurately with the circumstances of both families and the personal qualifications of the proposed bride and bride-groom. Obviously a great deal of trust and confidence has to be placed in her, and it is an undeniable fact that she often betrays this trust and confidence. Thus go-betweens sometimes "represent a plain and ungainly girl as a Hebe, a dissolute youth as a paragon of virtue."

The Chinese matrimonial system being such, naturally there can be no real love as the basis of marriage. In other words, it is impossible for us to love somebody unless we know him or her personally. In the case of a Chinese marriage, the bride and bride-groom are utterly unacquainted with each other. To expect them to have real love is to ask for the impossible. It may be argued, of course, that the young couple, though at first unknown to each other, will get acquainted after marriage; and that acquaintance will eventually breed personal affection. So far so good. But the question immediately arises: how much affection will there be? In some cases, it must be admitted, the accidentally united couple may chance to get "crazy" about each other. As a rule however, it is safe to say that personal affection can never rise to a very high pitch.

Not Intended as a Love Affair

On the other hand, it must not be supposed that Chinese marriages usually result in unhappy unions. Love, it is true, should be the basis of marriage. But marriage in China is never intended to be a love affair! What is marriage for, then? The answer is very simple. The function of marriage, as the Chinese conceive it, is to perpetuate the family line. Hence Mencius says, "There are three things which are unfilial. To have no posterity is the greatest of them." Since matrimony is wholly dissociated from love, it naturally follows that the arrangement of marriage, instead of being entrusted to inexperienced sons and daughters, may better be left entirely in the hands of the parents. Marriages, therefore, must be based on "the command of the parents and the words of the go-between." To the people of the West, this kind of loveless marriage may seem quite unreasonable. To the Chinese people in general, however, it is perfectly natural. They accept it as a matter of course, which is determined by tradition and custom. In a word, it is the only form of marriage that they know of. Yes, the marriage is loveless, and it may not turn out to be a very happy union. But it is not necessarily unhappy, because the question of love as the basis of marriage never occurs to them.

For thousands of years China's marriage system worked satisfactorily. For, in the last analysis, does not marriage, so far as its main function is concerned, have for its object the perpetuation of the race? And, so long as the Chinese marriage system insures the perpetuation of the family line (which is just another name for the perpetuation of the race), can we say that it is not fulfilling its function? But times have changed. Willy-nilly, China has come into close contact with the rest of the world. She has found it impossible to maintain her isolation. Just as she could not resist the incoming of new peoples, machinery, and manufactured goods, so has she been unable to stop the penetration of new ideas, beliefs, and standards. One of the new ideas that have come from the West is that love should be the basis of marriage.

This new idea has already struck root. Marriages are not lacking in which the couples become united only after the process of courtship. The influence of this new idea is further shown by the fact that in many cases, even though the process of courtship is absent, parents find it wise to permit their sons and daughters to have a "say" in the choice of their future mates. But many parents, too old-fashioned and conservative to feel the force of the new tendency, are still bold enough to ignore the wishes of their children. Consequently family or domestic "revolutions" are not uncommon in China nowadays. Once in a while one finds in newspapers advertisements in which a son or daughter announces that the marriage arbitrarily arranged by his or her parents is null and void. It must be said, however, that the influence of this new tendency is felt only by the highly educated among the younger generation, and it is almost exclusively confined to those cities which are centers of communication and thus reached by new ideas. In order to extend this new tendency to all parts of China, then, it is evident that more schools of higher education must be established and the means of communications must be improved.

The Necessity of Love

But is may be asked: Why should China adopt this Western idea of marriage? Why must marriage be based on real love? These questions may be best answered by examining the real nature of the family. The function of the family is not merely biological: it is also social. In other words, the duty of parents is not merely to give birth to children, but also to train and educate them in such a way as to develop them into efficient members of society. It is obvious that in performing this all-important task parents must co-operate to the fullest

possible extent. But how can there be much co-operation if the husband and wife have very little real love for each other? From the sociological standpoint, therefore, the Chinese system of marriage must be reformed because it is not conducive to the highest degree of happiness and co-operation in the family.

The main obstacle which renders the reform of the Chinese marriage system well-nigh impossible is the lack of contact between the two sexes. Marriage, we have insisted, should be a matter of free choice which is based on real love. But how can there be any free choice so long as society bans the free association of men and women? Here this point is merely mentioned in passing. We shall in the next chapter discuss it more at length when we come to consider the status and social life of Chinese women.

Before we conclude the discussion of marriage a word or two should be said about concubinage. Legally, concubinage has never been and is not prohibited in China. It must not be inferred, however, that it has been or is a popular practice. Even in former years, under the monarchical regime, concubinage was common only among the nobility, the official class, and the idle rich. If practised by the ordinary man it was usually because his wife was childless. Concubinage, therefore, has always been confined to a very small fraction of the Chinese population. Today, though still allowed by law, it is falling more and more under the ban of enlightened public opinion. The Chinese people as a whole do not favor concubinage because they know it is a breeder of mischief. Says E. T. Williams; "Concubinage . . . makes for disorder in the household. It is degrading to the unfortunate women whom it condemns to lives of drudgery, and it is a fruitful source of jealousy and strife." Again, "the system today is recognized as evil by the most enlightened opinion in China, and is one that is being abandoned."

Since concubinage is socially undesirable it should, in the writer's opinion, be legally prohibited. The experience of mankind has proved monogamy to be the best form of marriage. There is no reason why polygamy in the form of concubinage should be tolerated even though it is practised by only a small portion of the population.

Status of Women: The people of the West sometimes entertain the erroneous notion that women in China are despised. Nothing can be farther from the fact! In the family, a woman before marriage is daughter and sister; after marriage, wife and mother. That a man should despise his daughter, or sister, or mother, is unthinkable—it is contrary to human nature. Chinese children are always taught to love their parents, brothers and sisters. There is absolutely no discrimination against women. As to the relation of husband and wife, it is also one of mutual respect; for Chinese moralists have always insisted that "husband and wife should respect each other as guests." Evidently the two sexes are on an equal footing.

The Equality of Sexes

The "Book of Odes" is sometimes quoted to support the contention that in China women are regarded as inferior to men. It contains the following lines:

A son is born; on ivory bed,
Wrap him in rajment of purple and red;
To the noble boy who shall serve the king.
A girl is born; in coarse cloth wound,
With a tile for a toy, let her lie on the ground.

These lines must not be interpreted literally, for it is inconceivable that parents should actually leave their girl baby on the ground. Rather the purpose of the poet was to depict the tendency of parents in his time (which was more than 3000 years ago) to prefer boys to girls. Whether or not that tendency was then universal is an open question. Even today one sometimes hears of parents who show such preferences. There is no reason to suppose, however, that the status of women is thereby affected in any way. Some parents may prefer to have boys rather than girls. But, if they chance to have a girl instead of a boy, they will love her just the same. It is human nature—it is inevitable.

Enough, perhaps, has been said to show that women in China are as much respected as in other countries. Now we must point out the unhappy phase of their life. As has been said in the discussion of marriage, Chinese society does not favor the free association of the two sexes. Women, it has generally been held since time immemorial, should not mix with men no matter whether they are in the home or out of it. In fact they are seldom out of it; for, though not forbidden to go out, they are supposed to stay in their "fragrant chambers" as much as possible. In a Western home, whenever a guest comes, usually every one in the family goes out to greet him. In a Chinese home, however, the younger women invariably hide themselves unless the guest is a relative or an intimate friend of the whole family. The psychology of the matter is not that women are unworthy of the eyes of men, but that they are too shy and modest to talk with strangers. Hence the social life of Chinese women is distinct and separate from that of the men. And obviously such a narrow social life cannot but be dry and monotonous.

From the sociological standpoint, the separation of women's social life from that of men is undesirable in many ways. In the first place, it unjustly condemns the fairer sex to a life of confinement and monotony. Secondly, the social life of men is made no less dry and monotonous when it is deprived of the company of women. Indeed, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that many men are on this account driven to seek pleasure and relief in unwholesome ways. Thirdly, as we pointed out while discussing marriage, it makes real love impossible because without free association between the two sexes there can be no free choice. In short, it is bad for social life as a whole.

What has been said above is true of Chinese society not only in the past but also at present. There are however, exceptions which are doubtless due to the influence of Western ideas. In the big cities, which are usually centers of communication, men and women have long begun to mix with one another in the enjoyment of a common social life. This is especially true among the highly educated of the younger generation. Evidently, before the idea of the free association of the two sexes can make much headway, the means of communication must be improved and more schools of higher education have to be established. For it is only through education that we can hope to break the hold of tradition and custom by inculcating new ideals into the young, while easy communication between the different parts of the country will greatly facilitate the spread of new ideas.

Education of Women

Education of Women: For thousands of years the education of Chinese women was completely ignored. To be sure, there were women in Chinese history who achieved great distinction in the literary field. But they were mere accidents and too few in number to invalidate our opening statement. The Chinese people as a whole certainly did not make any concerted effort to educate their daughters until the beginning of the twentieth century.

There is in China a proverb (if it may be called such) which says: "For a girl to be without ability is to be virtuous." This absurd saying, though probably it has never been universally accepted, is, to some extent at least, indicative of the Chinese people's attitude in the past toward the education of women. In the past? Why, even today one can easily find conservatives who firmly believe in this proverb without stopping for a moment to question its reasonableness! Indeed, it is safe to say that the great majority of the Chinese people, while they perhaps would not oppose the education of women, still do not feel the necessity of such an education. Undoubtedly the trouble with them is their lack of sociological insight—that is, they do not see the paramount importance of educated women in ordinary family life.

The main social function of the family is the training and education of children. While theoretically this is the task of both parents, obviously the burden falls especially on the mother. For it is she who has to take charge of the household; while the father, because of the nature of his occupation, usually has to stay out most of the time. For the welfare of children, then, there must be efficient mothers. And, in order to have efficient mothers, we must educate the women, for the simple reason that an uneducated woman rarely makes an ideal mother from the sociological viewpoint.

But why should so much stress be laid on the educative function of the home? Would it not be better to entrust the training of the child to the school, an institution which exists solely for educational purposes? Sociologists have given convincing replies. Professor E. C. Hayes says: "Among educational agencies the family stands first. When at its best, the power of the family to give personality its character and content is comparable rather with all other agencies combined than with any other single agency." Professor C. A. Ellwood also points out that "the most essential things in social education can never be given in the public schools, but must be given in the home." This is especially true of religious and moral instruction. The real foundations of moral character are laid while the child is yet of tender age in the family circle. In the family the child first learns the meaning of authority, obedience, loyalty, love, service, and all the human virtues. If the child fails to get proper moral standards and ideals from his family life, he gets them with greater difficulty, if at all, from society later. Thus the rudiments of morality, of religion, of government, of law, and even of industry are transmitted in the family and learned by the child in his family group.... It is the group which has the greatest power to socialize the individual and to adjust him to the requirements even of a high civilization." Women, then, must be educated, for it is only educated women that make good mothers.

It is for the advantage of mankind that superior women should become mothers. The environment of the superior women's children is more favorable than the average. She is able to apply intelligence as well as character to that most delicate of all tasks, the proper training of children.

A Start Is Made

As has been said in the beginning, no effort was made in China to educate the women until the beginning of the twentieth century. It was in the year 1907 that the imperial government issued a decree to provide for the education of girls. Since then, progress has been fairly rapid. The number of girl students in 1916 was four times that at the end of the Manchu Dynasty. Co-education was introduced at the National University of Peiping and the Teachers College in 1920. In 1923, girl students in China, with a number of about 181,000, constituted 12 per cent of all students in the country. Bertrand Russell says of women's education in China: "One thing which came as a surprise to me was to find that, as regards modern education under Chinese control, there is complete equality between men and women. The position of women in Peiping Government University is better than at Cambridge. Women are admitted to examinations and degrees, and there are women teachers in the University. The Girls' Higher Normal School in Peiping, where prospective women teachers are taught, is a most excellent and progressive institution, and the spirit of free inquiry among girls would horrify most British head mistresses."

Mr. Russell may be too enthusiastic in his favorable comment. His enthusiasm, however, is at least indicative of the bright prospect of women's education in China. Much of course, still remains to be done, especially in view of the fact that only a small fraction of the female population are in school. The writer is inclined to hold that education in China should be made compulsory, for it is only in this way that it can be universalized and both sexes benefited to the fullest extent. With men's education we are not concerned here. As to the education of women, we may sum up our whole discussion by saying that its importance can never be overestimated.

Familism versus Individualism: It is generally held that in China the social unit is the family while in the West it is the individual. In the Western family, when a man marries he establishes a separate and independent household. But it is rarely so in China. When a Chinese marries, "he continues to live with his bride in the home of his parents. When his sons marry, they and their wives live in the same household with their parents and grandparents. Thus a Chinese family sometimes includes several generations, from the great-grandparents to the great-grandchildren." "One of the greatest joys in the life of a Chinese is to have 'five generations in the hall.'"

Why Families are Large

Familism, therefore, necessarily results in large families. Many persons live in the same house, eat at the same table, and maintain a common treasury. Such a system has many defects. First of all, a large family tends to suppress individual initiative. Whenever a person does something he or she has to take into account the opinion of the family head and the other members of the household. Consequently, changes or innovations are avoided as far as possible for fear of incurring disapproval and opposition.

Secondly, a large family tends to encourage economic dependence. When there is no single person who can earn enough to support all the rest, naturally every one in the household will do his best to contribute to the family coffers. If, on the other hand, there should be such a person, then there is the danger that the other members of the family would become mere parasites depending upon that single person for their livelihood.

Thirdly, a large family is often a breeder of domestic disorder. When too many persons live in the same house, there are naturally more occasions for the conflict of opinions. This is especially true when married brothers live together. Of course, the brothers themselves may be affectionate enough toward each other to avoid any dispute. But their wives, who come from different families and are therefore strangers, will not be so considerate, especially if they are uneducated. Not infrequently a man's sister also gets into trouble with his wife. Hence a large household is likely to be the scene of constant jealousy, strife, and quarreling.

Having enumerated the defects of Chinese familism, it is only fair that we should also point out its worthy features. First is the extolment of filial piety. "The duty of children to support their parents and grandparents is implicit and explicit. Apart from legal compulsion, Chinese children are taught by precept and example throughout their lifetime to reverence their parents and to see that they suffer neither want nor sorrow." In the second place, there is the spirit of co-operation and mutual aid. A Chinese usually feels that it would be a great disgrace to him and a detriment to the reputation of his family, if he should let his relatives struggle alone and receive aid from outsiders. This is one of the reasons why the 'Old People's Home', or any other public institution of the kind, is practically unknown in China.

Now, since Chinese familism also has its good points, it would be absurd to say that it should be discarded altogether. Chinese family life must have an adequate amount of individualism. But individualism, as it is practised in the West, is not without its excesses. The instability of the American family is due in part to exaggerated individualism. It would be sheer madness for China to adopt Western individualism in any wholesale manner. What is needed is a compromise of individualism. Large families should be abolished. But filial piety and the spirit of co-operation and mutual aid should be preserved. That is to say, while relatives do not live together they should still help one another whenever help is needed. And married sons, even though they have established separate and independent homes, should continue to reverence their parents and look after their comfort and welfare.

Such a compromise is advocated, implicitly or explicitly, by Professor E. A. Ross when he says: "In general I hold Western individualism superior, for both individual and social advancement, to Chinese familism. I rejoice that with us a man is free to decide, to act, to rise without being hampered by a host of relatives.... Still, I believe we have gone too far in emancipating grown children from obligations to their parents. Too often among us old age is clouded up by the depressing sense of being shelved and being a burden. Chinese ethics gives the parents more rights and lays upon the sons more duties. Coming on the up-curve of life the duties are easy to bear, while, coming on the down-curve of life, the corresponding rights all a real solace. In a word, the added happiness to the old folks far out-weighs the inconvenience to the sons. It is not easy to sweeten and brighten old age, and the success of the Chinese ought to inspire in us a doubt about our practical family ethics." To both China and the Western peoples Professor Ross' words should be ample food for thought.

Conclusion: The writer does not claim to have made in the foregoing paragraphs any exhaustive discussion as regards the reconstruction of the Chinese family. It is hoped, however, that the reforms suggested above will have sufficiently covered those phases of Chinese family life in which modification is most imperative. These suggestions cannot be said to be unreasonable. To a scientific student of society, indeed, they are even commonplace. On the other hand, it would be expecting too much to hope that they will be readily accepted in China. Conservatives will no doubt raise loud objections by pointing to conditions in the West: divorces are increasing day by day; free association between the two sexes easily leads to licentiousness and immoral conduct; educated women tend to dislike house-keeping and even prefer not to marry; over-emphasis of individualism contributes to the instability of the family; et cetera.

These charges against the West are undeniable. But they fail to prove one thing: that the evils to which they point are inevitable. Free choice of mates in marriage does not necessarily cause divorces. Nor does free association between the two sexes necessarily lead to immorality. These evils are rather due to the absence of a highly socialized education. The purpose of education is not merely to teach a person how to read and write. Its supreme and ultimate object is to instruct and inspire men and women in such a way that they will be able to do their utmost to promote the welfare of society. Social welfare, then, is the goal of a socialized education. And, when people have the welfare of society in mind, they will readily realize that marriage is a sacred institution; that moral laxity is condemnable; and that too much individualism tends to undermine the stability of the family. Women, in particular, will come to understand that as a class they render their greatest social service and find their highest functions in the development of homes and in the keeping of homes and that a woman receives education "not that she may struggle with men but rather that she may the better rule humanity by those qualities and in that sphere in which she is most nearly divine."

America Wins Handsomely at Olympic Events at Amsterdam

The Olympic Games, which are being held this year at Amsterdam, Holland, have again resulted in America leading all other countries by far. Up to Sunday, August 5, the United States had gained 173 points, as against the next nearest competitor, Finland, with 102 points. Britain was a bad third with 46 points.

In the women's events, Canada led with 34 points, America being second with 28 points, and Germany third with 23 points.

America won the final of the 1,600 metres relay, France won the Marathon and Italy won the sword feneing contest.

The Unchanging East on the Move

BY SIR FREDERICK WHYTE

(From the London "Observer," Reprinted in the Peking "Leader")

THE ferment of Asia boils and throbs like a bubbling cauldron, here exploding in revolution, there moving more slowly in the process of change, but everywhere showing new portents of revival. Its manifestations are many and varied. Japan, awakening to new life under the roar of an American warship's guns, takes an orderly course of revolution and transforms herself from "a frog in the well" to a modern state in little more than one generation. Fifteen years later the national congress appears in India as the herald of Swaraj, is followed before the century is out by a more revolutionary portent in the person of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and sways down the first quarter of the twentieth century on an uncertain course, never sure whether the road to the right, or the road to the left, or the middle way, is the best. Turkey, China, Persia follow in their wake, each making revolutions, and sometimes making progress too. Siam throws off the shackles of extraterritoriality and the purdanashin queen of Afghanistan steps out from seclusion, the latest portent of change in Asia.

Here is proof that the unchanging east is on the move, and that we must revise our dogma of oriental immutability. But is it proof? And are our doubts about the validity of all these Asian novelties not well-founded? If the political signs stood alone, if Asia had done no more than depose an autocrat here and there, we might say that these revolutions were no more than a passing, if virulent, fever, due to an alien virus, and that when the patient recovered he would certainly return to his old ways. But there is more in the picture.

Education has taken hold of the people, the spirit of inquiry is abroad and the scientific training of the west has awakened the mind of Asia to new tasks; the emancipation of women is a social fact of almost unlimited significance, and modern economic progress has already made wide breaches in ancient custom. True, the nature of man in Asia remains the same, and will not change except after long generations of new experience and environment. Even then he will make use of opportunities learned from us in a manner very different from ours.

Renascence and Revolt in Asia

This ferment of modernism has been called by many names, mostly pronounced in accents of alarm to make our flesh creep; and when we hear of the "revolt against civilisation, "the rising tide of color," and the "yellow peril," we may keep cool heads on our shoulders and reflect that these picturesque captions are invented to catch our eye, not to convince our minds. The tide in the east is rising, no doubt, but with no such grim omen on its crest as gleamed o'er Sands o'Dee. Asia is in revolt, but not with the menace to Europe which some of our panicstricken writers would have us believe. The whole Asiatic movement, in a word, is a reality which we must acknowledge; but its threat to our peace, progress, and power—if any is offered—is one which we can meet with equanimity. Not by any challenge to our security in Europe, not by any attack in force on the sources of our political power, can the East threaten the future of Europe. The vast numbers of Asia are irrelevent. God is no longer on the side of the big battalions, if, indeed, he ever was! He backs those who use best the brains He gave them.

Who is Superior?

And is there any doubt, in all practical achievement, which of our two continents uses its intelligence to greater purpose? The west has made both the ideas and the things that have revolutionised life in modern days. It sails the seas, rides the air, sends its messages in a literal flash round the whole globe, and by its mastery of nature endows itself with power which has made it supreme. Small wonder, then, that James Watt and Lord Kelvin and Marconi and Henry Ford—not to speak of the authors of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights have given European man the advantage over his brother in Asia, and that the advantage has weighed heavily in the scales of commerce, war, and politics. Even less wonder is it that with such equipment he has deemed himself the superior man to whom all others should pay tribute, And, in fact, he is the superior of others—in certain respects.

But Asia rejects our criteria, finding irrevelant all our tests of superiority and inferiority. She offers us a new view, with a different perspective; or to put it in her way, which is the true way, she offers us a very old view with a perspective *sub specie aeternitatis*. There must, she says, be varieties of excellence; and she quotes in our teeth one of our own most characteristic poets who said.

Now, who shall arbitrate?
Ten men love what I hate.

Shun what I follow, slight what I receive, and she denies our right to a final judgment. The manner of her denial takes on an emphasis and a bitterness from her experience of us, at times, in the past. The revolt of Asia against western power—far more than the revolt against the western power—finds its spearhead in the feeling (which is widespread throughout the continent) that we, who are Asia's inferiors in thought and religion, should be able to lord it over her in the visible world of commerce and government.

Moreover, the past achievements of Asia, even in fields of human endeavor in which we claim to excel, are striking; and who dare say that a soil, once so fertile, may not blossom again? The creative impulse of the Asiatic may, for the moment, be on the wane; and the first results of our influence on Eastern art and craft may be so ugly as to strike dismay; but there are many processes in nature which, ugly in themselves, yet make for beauty; and in the decay of autumn there is always the promise of spring. We can but wait and hope that the ancient beauty of Asia, in fabrics of stone and wood and silk and gold, will come forth once more, blossoming in a resplendent summer of revival.

The Crucible of Politics

Meanwhile politics in Asia offer the most visible sign of change. The political life opens before her people with all the exhilaration of an untried freedom and the zest of an unlimited experiment. Politics are thus supreme; and the nations of that great continent, of which Europe is but a peninsula, have set themselves a new problem, never broached before by them or for them; and they find, at the very outset, that they are meagerly prepared by history, tradition, custom, character, for its solution.

Up till our own times, such questions as political sovereignty, the nature of the state and its relation to the people, the function of government, and the like, have rarely occupied the mind of Asia. Neither the able, practical, secular Chinese nor the subtle, speculative Hindu has given thought to those problems of the commonwealth which to us are the first, if not whole, duty of man. We believe with Dana that politics is the "first business of man" and our belief finds expression in great libraries of political thought, from Plato to Graham Wallas. But Asia has no such store of wisdom to guide her peoples in the new paths of politics, and for that reason she seeks inspiration in the west.

In past times the Asiatic was born to a servant's estate in the realm. Today, having expelled his traditional rulers, he seeks to be master in his own house. But the instruments of mastery are unfamiliar, and the habit of rule, or self rule, almost unknown. In his first effort to use the imported political machinery of Europe, he finds his capacity taxed beyond limit.

Here in the crucible of politics Asia experiments with a new alloy, the materials being both Asiatic and European, the process wholly European. The whole inwardness of the Indian problem to-day, for instance, is in the question, "Can our ideas, in representative government based on the consent of the people, be adapted to Indian needs?" There is no quick and easy answer, as the Simon commission probably knows already. The Viceroy in Delhi, the Legislative Assembly, the member of a district board struggling with the problem of village water supply, as also for China the Kuomintang in the throes of civil war: all of them are working at the answer. And we need not be surprised if, in finding it, we discover that environment influences character. You cannot take a living creature out of its natural climate, change its diet and surroundings, without gradually changing its nature. And if these transformations take place in the physical world, shall they not also operate in politics.

We may live to see parliament in Hindustan take on a new character; and the marriage of our experience with the tradition of Asia may enrich the world with a political novelty which combines the best in east and west. Or the experiment may fail altogether. In this uncertainty, alike in its doubt and in its promise, lies the zest of our time.

Is Geneva or Soviet to Be the New Light of Asia?

Not within only, but also without, change is at work. New international relations between Asiatic and Asiatic, between Asiatic and European, are in the making. The great kaleidoscope of Asia revolves with a new momentum, and the fragments move to and fro in an unfamiliar design. There is internationalism, as well as nationalism in this new Asia, and each turn of the instrument shows certain patterns which tend to remain constant behind all the momentous changes in setting and color. Not Asia alone, but the whole world, seeks uneasily a solution of internationl questions and a plan of international relations which may some day make the sovereignties of our purely national states seem obsolete.

Even during the war three great doctrines, supra-national

rather than international, emerged above the strife: the League of Nations, Mittel-Europa, and the Bolshevik idea. Each of them presaged a spiritual condition of Europe which would cause frontiers to lose significance; and though each was so different from the other that they inevitably came into conflict, all three had the same birthplace, in that uneasy world-wide discontent with the purely national basis of the old European system. With the arising of such conceptions, the day of national sovereignty began to wane. And Geneva now shows what the new day promises to be.

The future of Asia is to be read in similar terms. The great mark of interrogation which hangs over its steppes and mountains can be expressed in many ways. Can this huge and diversified continent ever weld itself into one alliance of color against white? Will it find, in the new Soviet world, the way to its ambition? Or, again, can the League of Nations carry the benefit of its spirit and its method to Young Asia and thus draw the sting from the growing feud between East and West? Geneva or Moscow? is the sum of these queries, which are written on the whole landscape from Riga to Tokyo, from Angora to Singapore.

The answers are difficult to guess; but there are hints, here and there, forebodings, perhaps, of what the final answer will be.

Russia: The Janus of Eurasia

There can be little doubt that Soviet Russia, like imperial Russia before her, holds the chief keys to the problem. She is the Janus of the world. She may, like the "Spirit of the Opening," play a benign part in this century, or she may repeat the follies and calamities of the Tsars. She needs Europe, she aspires to lead Asia. Between revolutionary ambition and growing economic need she wavers, now breaking into orgy, now recovering to sobriety, and it is significant that the trend of her recent behavior has turned her more and more towards constructive acts in Europe than towards destruction in Asia. The conflict within her soul is not over: her warfare is not accomplished: but wisdom is awake and grows. Our part in her metamorphosis is to enable her to return, without excessive delay or irritating penalty, to the European family. For thus we shall ease Europe and save Asia from the direct conflict.

Russo-Japan Politics

But to Moscow's eyes, looking at the horizon of the Far East, a new sign has appeared. Japan is changing course, and signals her new intention in such a way as to leave it still uncertain, for she does not know herself whither to steer, and so halts between two courses. Some observers confidently predict a warlike decision, and point to Russo-Japanese rivalry in Manchuria and elsewhere as the proof that war is coming. There is no such certainty. Japan has so prepared her own way in North-East China that she can easily come to terms with Russia at a low price, and Russia on her part, puts too high a value on Japan's friendship to haggle over the price. A Russo-Japanese understanding based upon a compromise of interests in the Far East is not impossible nor improbable.

But whither would it lead in other parts of Asia? And what might be the fate of China if Japan and Russia should make an entente in Manchuria and Eastern Siberia the starting point for new departures elsewhere? These are queries that raise a formidable prospect, and the answers to them are of necessity uncertain. They depend on many factors, and something more than a reading of Japanese or Russian interests is needed to elucidate them, for they are also problems in psychology. We know that the militarist doctrine of Japanese imperialism no longer goes unchallenged in Tokyo, and that the change of mind, so evident now in the Island Empire, is leading the whole nation to a new reading of its destiny. And from that we may conclude that Japanese opinion is pliable, educable, amenable to reasonable influence. If so, our bearing towards Japan, and the general trend of public opinion in Europe, will play some part in moulding her mind and in influencing her policy.

In a word, the behavior of Europe at Geneva will profoundly affect the action both of Moscow and of Tokyo, and as the British commonwealth is more deeply interested in the consquences of Russo-Japanese relations than any other power, we cannot ignore the fact that the action of British statesmen in the League of Nations will play a part in deciding the fate of two continents.

Official Recognition by United States Is Expected Soon

A recent *United Press* dispatch from Washington states that it is understood that the United States Government will probably offer formal recognition to the Nanking government of China some time during August. While some authorities on international law hold that completion of the recent Sino-American trade treaty constituted recognition of the Nanking government, it is understood that the State Department does not consider this sufficient.

Japan and the Unequal Treaties

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*,:

Japan has literally thrown a bombshell on China's way towards revising the unequal treaties. It seems that Japan will insist on her own way, whether right or otherwise. The Japanese Premier, Baron Tanaka has sounded his note of intimidation saying, "If the Nationalist Government actually jeopardizes Japan's treaty rights Japan will be obliged to take all necessary measures to meet the situation." He also hoped, China should seek some sound step to realize her professed aim. "China, is indeed, at a loss as to what to do with reference to her unequal treaties with Japan. She has gone to the utmost limits to which she possibly can. Her attitude throughout has been one of patience and conciliation. Hitherto, she has been repeatedly told that she must set her own house in order and then she could take up the question of her unequal treaties with foreign nations. She was told there must be a central government in existence representative of the whole nation with which to negotiate. In this, Japan followed suit, and pledged her readiness to negotiate a new treaty on the basis of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty, as soon as it became possible to do so on the part of China. No doubt, China took her at her word as she did other foreign nations, trusting that Japan would make good her promise in time to come.

Such being the case, China went whole-heartedly into the task of internal unification and tried to set up a stable and strong central government during the last two years. This year sees the end of one of the greatest civil wars ever fought in the history of the world. Following the consummation of the Northern Punitive Expedition, China may be said to be fairly well unified. Barring alien influence in Manchuria which is beyond her own power to cope with for the present at least, the Nationalist Government has had the ability to enforce its will within the length and breath of the country.

Confidence in the Government

Farmers, laborers, students, and merchants all have placed their utmost confidence in the government and rendered their support. This has been entirely attributed to the self-determination of the Chinese people themselves. It hurts us to say that Japan did nothing to help us towards hastening the day of our national unification. On the contrary, she did everything within her power to impede the progress in the course of our Northern Expedition, her object being to block the way of China's national unification, and to keep the country for ever divided. So long as the country remains divided Japan has good reason to refuse consideration of the unequal treaties and keep her privileged position nowhere else existing in the world almost intact. She did not succeed very well in her original aim of meddling in the Shantung War, though thousands of Chinese people fell victims as a result. She grew all the more nervous as the Nationalist got to Peiping and were in a position to declare peace for the country.

One wonders what has become of Japan's diplomatic courtesy and her manner of international comity when the Japanese Consul-General in Mukden, Mr. Hayashi openly warns the Fengtien authorities "against departing from the policy of maintaining the old regime in Manchuria in order to accept Nationalist rule under the Three People's Principles." Baron Tanaka's profession of sympathy for the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese Nationalists becomes a case of open hypocrisy and insincerity. He may just repeat verbatim the remarks on the Chinese nationalism of the White House at Washington without fully grasping what it all means. He cannot have the Chinese to blame if his words are accepted with no more reality in it than the tale of Aladdin. It is not mere words, but sincerity of utterance, which counts. Premier Tanaka attempts to be fashionable and up-to-date, and tries to imitate Mr. Kellogg.. That is a fine idea superficially. But it must be remembered that the donning of his father's trousers never converts the child into an adult. Facts are more needed than whitewashing in this realistic age of ours. While Baron Tanaka advertises himself as a well wisher of China's peace and unity he has repeatedly told the Fengtien authorities in no unequivocal terms that they must receive orders from Tokyo rather than from Nanking.

Professions Versus Reality

In a press interview, he caused it to be known that China must set her own house in order before she can take up the question of unequal treaties. But in cabinet meetings he whispered to his cabinet that China must be kept eternally divided so that she will never get a chance to get rid of the unequal treaties. The desire of General Chang Hsueh-liang to declare his allegience to the Nanking Government will help to end China's civil wars and bring forth a unified modern China, which the Japanese politicians have long professed to

desire and which certainly cannot be taken as a source of danger to the lives and property of the Japanese residents in Manchuria, which would necessitate Japanese intervention. But there she stands in Chang Hsueh-liang's way towards his affiliation with the Central Government in Nanking. Nothing is clearer than her sinister motive behind such a step—a traditional policy to thwart China's unification by hook or by crook.

That Japan would flatly refuse China's request to negotiate a new and equal treaty in place of the old unilateral Sino-Japanese Commercial treaty is expected and natural. The conclusion of any treaty satisfactory to both sides depends upon the good-will and sincerity of the two parties concerned. The Sino-Japanese Commercial treaty, concluded in 1896 with provision for revision at the end of every ten years, carried to its third term in 1926 when the then Peking Government notified the Japanese Government of its expiration six months ahead of the expiry date, in accordance with the stipulations of Article 26. Japan formally responded to the request of that government to negotiate a new and equal treaty. But nothing definite was reached because of Japanese procrastination. The date of negotiation was, however, extended to July 20, 1928, upon the agreement of both countries and it was definitely stated in the reservation that any successor to the Peking Government can start the negotiations where they were left off. Following the fall of Peking, China has been recognized as unified, and the Nationalist Government can represent and speak for the whole Chinese people. The Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, took occasion to declare the urgent desire of the Nationalist Government to negotiate new and equal treaties with the friendly nations in place of the old unilateral ones following his inauguration. He also provided a *modus vivendi* during the interim period between the expiration of the old treaty and the conclusion of a new treaty. That provisionary arrangement was perfectly in line with the well-established principles of international law, giving the foreign nationals in China equal treatment as the Chinese people themselves. Instead of any positive and constructive steps to be taken in regard to her unequal treaty with China, the Japanese Government simply denounced the action of the Nationalist Government as outrageous, and sat and waited until July 20, 1928, when she declared the Sino-Japanese Commercial treaty to be in foree for another ten years.

Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister intimated, "According to Article 26 of the present treaty the treaty remains in force automatically another ten years when negotiations for the treaty revision do not prove fruitful within a fixed term" and "That Article 26 forbids the nullification of the treaty by an unreciprocal note." May it then be asked that if it is all together reasonable and in keeping with the spirit of the legal word to purposely delay and obstruct negotiations for revision through procrastination until the fixed term expires and say the treaty remains in force automatically another ten years? To all intents and purposes, Japan has had a virtual dictatorship over the matter of treaty revision with China. China has been helpless and hopeless in seeing her unilateral treaty revised when the other party does not feel pleased with the step. Even it were true that China has no legal right to declare the unilateral treaty null and void what right has Japan to insist, without the consent of the other contracting party, on the continuation of the old obsolete treaty—a treaty which was concluded under conditions which were entirely different from those existing at the present time?

The recent move of the United States to negotiate the Sino-American treaty is tantamount to *de jure* recognition of the Nanking Government. That China's case became infinitely better as a result of the initiative of the United States goes without saying. According to press reports, the British Government which has the reputation of always keeping her promises and whose sole interest in China is trade, has entered into intimate understanding with the Nationalist authorities in connection with the conclusion of a Sino-British treaty on a basis of equality and reciprocity. The same thing is true of the French Government. But nothing has been heard of China's close neighbor—Japan—since her first explosion on the matter.

LI TZ-HYUNG

Nanking, July 31, 1928.

Father of Assaulted Girl at Kuling Declines to Give Information

The father of the ten-year old girl who was assaulted at Kuling recently by a Chinese, has, according to the *United Press* correspondent at Hankow, decided not to give any information which will enable the American authorities to make any protest to the Chinese authorities. He is an American citizen, of Swedish birth, and is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist mission. He has apparently decided that the Chinese authorities should be permitted to settle the matter themselves.

Who Bombed Marshal Chang Tso-lin's Special; and Why?

BY J. A. J.

THE Japanese Press Bureau at Tientsin, run under the *aegis* of the Japanese militarists in North China, has made several poor attempts in recent weeks to shift the blame for the outrageous bombing of Chang Tso-lin's special at Mukden from Japanese shoulders to Chinese, or even Soviet Russian, shoulders. On July 7, the Bureau sent out the following report, in an effort to show that the Japanese had nothing to do with the assassination of Marshal Chang and his trusted lieutenant General Wu Chun-sheng:—

"According to the *Manchuria Daily News*, a press dispatch, and the *Tientsin Japanese Daily News*, it is said that certain Chinese elements in the Three Eastern Provinces are endeavoring to stir up anti-foreign and anti-Japanese propaganda, and a Chinese politician by the name of Lu and others who went from Peking to Mukden are publicly making copy out of the Chang Tso-lin bombing incident coming from some anti-Fengtien and anti-Japanese element. They maintain that the Three Eastern Provinces should take up the task of unification as quickly as possible. This is causing much indignation among the population and the general public in this district.

"According to a press dispatch regarding the bombing incident, the results of the joint investigations now being published and the responsibility for that cross section of the railway track, is put on the shoulders of the Japanese, and it is also said that some Japanese sentries very near to the scene of the bombing had dug themselves in trenches behind sand bags.

"The Japanese press version of the affair is as follows: On the previous day of the disaster, the Chinese Authorities entered into an arrangement with Japanese Authorities that the responsibility of watching, guarding and patrolling that particular section of the line should be handed over to the Chinese gendarmes, as had already been published, but the Chinese authorities declined to affix their signature to the findings of joint investigation commission for the reason that in this case the entire responsibility would then rest on the Chinese Authorities and all the gendarmes and those responsible for the guarding of that particular section would be executed for negligence.

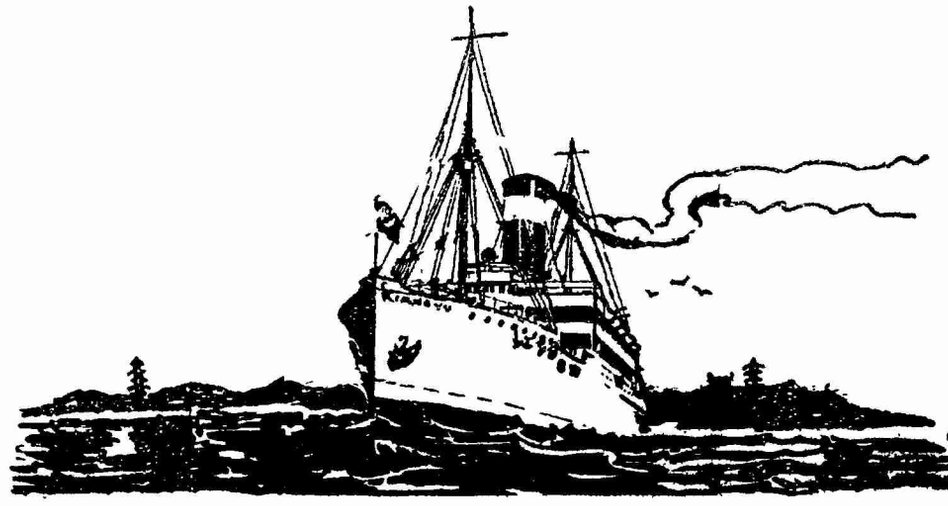
"The assertion that Japanese sentries were entrenched behind sand-bags is refuted by the photographs which were taken immediately after the bombing took place where it is clearly evident that there are no signs of any trenches or sand-bags in this vicinity, with the exception of a small building used by the Japanese garrison, and this is not anywhere near the railway track.

"It is also said if some mines were laid and the train had been running at ordinary speed, the locomotive would have been the first to be blown up, and all the carriages would have been derailed, so that as the speed was slow and only the roof of Chang Tso-lin's coach was blown off, it looks as if all this was the result of a carefully prearranged plan, at least that is according to the opinion voiced in the Japanese press."

Camouflaged Propaganda

It is quite impossible to conceive a more camouflaged piece of propaganda work than the foregoing. The phrase "Japanese press version" is most misleading, and calculated to bamboozle foreigners in North China, because the Japanese newspapers in Japan proper are not at all unanimous as to the guilt of the Chinese or Japanese, or yet of the Russians, for the bombing of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's special. The *Manchuria Daily News* is the organ of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and one of its regular contributors is Lieutenant-General Y. Takayanagi of the Japanese Garrison in Manchuria. The *Tientsin Japanese Daily News* is an organ, directly or indirectly, of the Japanese military in North China, whereas the Japanese papers in Manchuria are not independent organs of opinion but subservient to the Japanese authorities in that territory. There has been a tendency in recent years to suppress all independently owned and conducted Japanese organs in Manchuria, as a certain newspaper merger at Dairen several months ago has proved, and any independent Japanese newspaperman in Manchuria who seeks to establish an organ of his own is promptly discouraged by the Japanese authorities from doing so. If he persists in establishing such an organ, he would eventually discover that all prospective advertisers had been warned not to support it! The Koreans in Manchuria have always wanted an organ of their own but the Japanese authorities would not permit it, Independent Japanese writers in Manchuria are ostracized, or looked down upon by the powers-that-be with unbounded suspicion. So much for the misleading phrase, "Japanese press version."

But what we are most concerned with in this present



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discussion is this: Who bombed Marshal Chang's train, and why?

After the outrage took place, Japan's propagandists, acting upon instructions from headquarters, commenced to broadcast all sorts of explanations. The first Japanese contention was that the bombing had been done by Southern plain-clothes men—(these poor plain-clothes men are blamed for most crimes these days!)—or by Soviet Russian agents. Furthermore, the Japanese side endeavored to convince the world that inasmuch as the tracks, where the outrage took place, had not been damaged, clearly no bomb had been placed under them. Therefore, the Japanese argument went, the special train conveying Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his suite, had been wrecked by bombs thrown at it, as it was passing by.

Japanese Advanced Another Theory

Eventually, when the whole world learnt that the havoc was such that ordinary hand-bombs could not have caused it, the Japanese advanced another theory, that the explosion took place from inside the train,—in other words that when Marshal Chang's special left Peking, it already had an infernal machine placed within it. All these efforts of the Japanese and their propagandists to "explain" the probable source and cause of the outrage really give the show away to a great extent. The Japanese side now endeavors to blame the Chinese side for the lack of an efficient patrolling system. The "Japanese press version", *i. e.* the version of the Japanese military in North China, is that on the day previous to the outrage, "the Chinese authorities entered into an arrangement with the Japanese authorities that the responsibility of watching, guarding and patrolling that particular section of the line should be handed over to Chinese gendarmes, as had already been published." This, is a gross and deliberate mis-statement. The arrangement entered into was that each side should patrol its own section, *i. e.* the S. M. R. line should be patrolled by the Japanese and the Peking-Mukden line should be patrolled by the Chinese.

The Japanese were, therefore, to be responsible for the control of that section of the S. M. R. line that crosses the P.-M. line, including the S. M. C. viaduct *under which* the special train of Marshal Chang Tso-lin was to run. Now, up to late the night before, Japanese gendarmes had been seen patrolling their section, but very early on the morning of the outrage, *long before it occurred*, they retired *200 yards away* from the scene. Only the Chinese stood to their section. As Marshal Chang Tso-lin's special passed under the S. M. R. viaduct, there was a terrific explosion with the fatal results which we already know of.

Japanese Challenge Chinese Contentions

A Sino-Japanese commission of inquiry was eventually formed, to look into the source and cause of the bombing, but, from the very outset, the Japanese showed their determination to challenge every contention set forth by the Chinese side. For instance, the Japanese refused to consider the possibility of detonators having been placed on the S, M. R. bridge (under which the P.-M. Ry. crosses), with the ignition of the blasting charges done electrically from a safe distance. To agree to the possibility of such a cause would be very compromising, apparently, and yet independent experts who had had an opportunity to visit the spot of the outrage have all agreed that no ordinary hand-bombs could have wrought such havoc and that the mining of the S. M. R. bridge was the work of experienced sappers. Moreover, the Chinese side had been maintaining a sharp patrol for anywhere between 24 and 36 hours along the P.-M. R. tracks, right up to the moment of the occurrence, and the Chinese gendarmes had failed to notice suspicious characters hanging around. On the other hand, the Japanese brought out the allegation, *after the outrage*, that they has seen suspicious characters hanging around *their* patrolling district and that, as a matter of fact, they had shot one of these suspicious characters the day before. (Upon investigation by the Chinese side, it was found that this "suspicious character" was a *bona fide* beancurd peddler!) Now, the Chinese members of the commission of inquiry argued, if that was a fact, *i. e.* that the Japanese had seen suspicious persons hanging around, why was it that, *instead of redoubling their vigilance*, the Japanese *withdrew* to a spot 200 yards away from the scene of the outrage long before the approach of Marshal Chang's special? This crushing question has caused General Tanaka to issue a most ambiguous statement:-

> "At the point of crossing the Chinese guards were under the command of Lieut. Kin, who speaks and understands Japanese quite well. The guards were stationed there at 8 p. m. on the 3rd of June and while Japanese guards were sent on to the South Manchuria Railway bridge, they kept watch to within 200 metres from where the bombing took place. During day-time watch was kept by keeping a strict look out in all directions, but at night the spot was patrolled."

Japanese on Guard

It is pertinent to quote *Reuter's* report, apparently emanating from its correspondent at Mukden, Mr. Alexander Ramsay, although dated Shanghai, to the following extent, in respect of this ambiguous "explanation" of Baron-cum-General Tanaka:-

> "It is impossible to understand how a spot can be 'patrolled' at a distance of 200 metres, but it is quite clearly stated that Japanese guards were sent to the South Manchuria Railway bridge, on which the explosion took place. That the viaduct was quite efficiently guarded by the Japanese is confirmed by various witnesses who agree that during the days immediately preceding the outrage, Japanese sentries were invariably posted at the viaduct, either on the top of the embankment or on the Kuang Ku-tun Road. The Japanese official investigation committee states also that the spot was patrolled throughout the night preceding the fatal morning, and that one of the sentries actually saw the explosion. Chinese witnesses declare that people coming from Mukden who wanted to pass through the viaduct in the early morning, were refused passage by Japanese sentries posted on the road east of the crossing."

The writer has what is known in journalistic parlance as "inside dope" respecting the findings of the Japanese and Chinese members composing the Commission of Inquiry, and the points of these findings are given hereunder to show how great is the divergence between the views of the two sides:—

Japanese Findings

(1) The bombing was done by Nationalist plain-clothes men or Soviet Russian agents with whom Mukden abounds;

(2) The special was wrecked by bombs (hand-grenades) thrown at it as it was passing under the S.M.R. viaduct;

(3) The question of mining does not enter into the case at all because the tracks did not show any sign of damage consistent with the mining theory;

(4) The Chinese patrols must have been maintaining a careless watch inasmuch as the Japanese patrols had noticed suspicious characters hanging about, one of whom was killed by the Japanese patrols.

Chinese Findings

(1) The bombing was not done through the means of hand grenades because all experts called in by the Chinese side have agreed that the special was wrecked by the explosion of very powerful detonators placed upon the S. M. R. bridge;

(2) The mining was the work of experienced sappers;

(3) If the Japanese gendarmes had seen suspicious characters hanging about, they should have (a) redoubled their vigilence and (b) informed the Chinese side of the fact;

(4) It is remarkable that some two hours before the approach of the special the Japanese patrols should have withdrawn 200 yards away from the scene of the outrage;

(5) The agreement entered into by both sides was that the patrols were to be withdrawn only after Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his suite had safely reached headquarters.

What Could Be the Motive?

Now, who were the "experienced sappers" who did the mining of the S. M. R. viaduct? Clearly, they were not Chinese gendarmes for the Japanese side would not have permitted them to encroach upon the Japanese sphere. Could they have been the "suspicious characters" mentioned by the Japanese? Then, they could only have mined the S. M. R. viaduct during the interval between the withdrawal of the Japanese gendarmes and the arrival of the special. The more one looks into all the phases of the outrage, the more one is apt to suspect that there was a reason in the extraordinary movements of the Japanese.

Assuming that the mining of the S. M. R. viaduct was done by or under the *aegis* of the Japanese military at Mukden, it would be pertinent to ask what the Japanese militarists could have hoped to gain thereby. The answer is that the Japanese militarists were anxious to show "how dangerous" the state of things was in the Three Eastern Provinces, necessitating the separation of Manchuria from the rest of China "until such time as a reliable, responsible and stable central government has been established in that country." It is only when one delves into the history of Korea that one can fully appreciate the fact that what the Japanese had done to that country is being repeated in Manchuria, on a grand scale. For the assassination of Marshal Chang Tso-lin savors of that of the Queen of Korea, with all the attendant eruption of *Roninism* and *Gorotsukism*.

America's "Peaceful Penetration" Discussed in Moscow

A *United Press* telegram from Moscow, dated July 31, stated that "a new form of capitalistic aggression, best exemplified by the peaceful penetration of American business into China, and the American government's attitude toward China," was discussed in an eight-hour speech before the Communist International Congress by Nicholas Bucharin, editor of *Pravda*, the official organ of the Communist party. Fusion of capitalist states with big business had resulted in peaceful penetration instead of open aggression, Bucharin said.

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45-451

The Kuomintang and the Treaty Situation

BY J. B. P.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an address delivered in Shanghai on Monday, August 6, outlined the position of the Nationalist Government and the Kuomintang on the treaty situation which is of general interest at this time owing to attacks which have been made upon Dr. Wang by the Japanese and certain other foreign interests on the grounds that his methods in terminating the expired treaties was "too abrupt." Dr. Wang's address was delivered before a large number of Shanghai Chinese merchants, bankers and newspapermen.

Summary of Dr. Wang's Remarks

"The abrogation of unequal treaties was a demand which had been made by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen during his lifetime and, before he died he willed that his successors should carry on this work and fight for this principle. The abrogation of unequal treaties, said Dr. Wang, was a matter which the people throughout the country had demanded for a long time. When he (Dr. Wang) served as delegate to the World Peace Conference at Versailles, the Chinese people had telegraphed to him, demanding the abrogation of all unequal treaties but, unfortunately, the other delegates present could not see their way to taking this matter up. At the Washington Conference, the Chinese delegates likwise demanded abrogation in accordance with the desires of the people but then again they failed.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, Who Is Now in Nanking Attending the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang and Who Is Recommending Reduction of Military Forces and Reduction of Governmental Expenditures.

Treaties Null and Void

When Dr. Wang was in Peking three years ago, he had considered the best methods of abrogating and terminating unequal treaties and was of the opinion that countries whose treaties with China had terminated should be notified to that effect, that all such treaties should be cancelled and not be renewed after they had expired. He therefore, decided that, following the abrogation of these treaties, he would negotiate for new treaties on a basis of reciprocity, equality and justice. The Annam Treaty was first to be terminated, then followed the Belgian, the Japanese and the Spanish and Portuguese. Last came the Italian Treaty. As a result, he had notified the countries concerned of the termination of these and requested them to enter negotiations for new ones. It was only fair and reasonable that, when treaties expired, they should be terminated and only renewed by agreement of both parties. The treaties of the olden days did not meet the present situation, said Dr. Wang, and they must go in accordance with international law and custom. When they had terminated, they naturally were null and void.

"There had been some misunderstanding, Dr. Wang remarked, even among the Chinese people, regarding the action and the policy of the Nationalist Government. Some thought that it was too sudden and too radical, but, in Dr. Wang's opinion, they were neither too sudden nor too radical. When treaties terminated, they had to be terminated and not extended indefinitely, time and again. According to law and according to practice, nobody could claim otherwise. (Applause) There was no reason why they should. The Chinese people would not rest until all unequal treaties had been terminated. They had to get to the foundation and negotiate for new treaties. When they had done this, they would have carried out the desires of their late President, Dr. Sun.

No Discrimination

"When we demand the cancellation of unequal treaties, we do not aim at any special country. We have no bad feelings against any special country," said Dr. Wang, "because we are only following the will of our late leader. The unequal treaties must go in accordance with justice and fair play. The policy is not my own. It is that of the Nationalist Government. It is that of the people of China.

"We will abolish the treaties as they expire and we will go about things in a peaceful and proper manner. We will not be unreasonable. I might say in this connection that the United States Government has taken a great step forward and won a deep place in the hearts of the Chinese people and I believe it is going a step further and in another direction. I am fully confident that, within a short period, other countries will follow the example of the United States and adopt a similar, friendly stand. I have every reason to believe that certain countries will take the initiative and change the unequal parts of their treaties, for, after all, there are only a few paragraphs to which we object. I have said that we will not be unreasonable and that we will proceed in a peaceful and proper manner. We will not try to attain our ends by force but we will work patiently. We will try to make our foreign friends understand our position and it is my hope that my fellow-countrymen abroad will tell their friends of our real aspirations.

Dependence on the People

"Our aspirations are legal and they are just. We are not in the least unreasonable. Our late leader, after 40 years experience, was of the opinion that it was only a united China which could secure the cancellation of the unequal treaties. He knew we could not and would not use military force to attain our aspirations. If we had, then we could have our own way. We have no military or naval strength so we must depend on the people for our power. And it is my hope that the people, one and all, will support us. The countries which are friendly to us and who abolish their unequal treaties, we will shake by the hand but we will oppose to the end those who are unfriendly to us, who look down upon us and who insist on maintaining their unequal treaties. We will continue our fight and we will never surrender. We are, however, enemies to nobody but we want the unequal treaties abolished. I sincerely believe that they will be abolished."

Others in Agreement

Following the address of Dr. Wang there were a number of other talks by political and business leaders expressing approval of the present policy of terminating the various treaties upon their expiration and demanding the negotiation of new treaties. Among those who spoke were Chen Teh-ching, chairman of the Shanghai District Kuomintang, Yu Ya-ching, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association and former chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; S. S. Fung, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Yoh Wei-chun, chairman of the Shanghai District Chamber of Commerce and a number of others. One speaker wanted to know why it was that if foreigners demanded extraterritorial rights and other special privileges in China that they did not grant similar privileges to Chinese residents of their countries.

Chiang Kai-shek Appeals for Unity

General Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Nationalist forces in an interview circulated by the *Kuo Min* news agency on August 6, made an appeal for unity among the members of the Kuomintang, his remarks being as follows:

"In the present state of affairs," said General Chiang, "our primary concern is solidarity and cooperation. It is my belief that unless the leaders can implicitly trust each other and concentrate their entire attention on the efforts of the Party and Government at Rehabilitation, the people will remain victims to the machinations of the reactionaries, the communists and remnants of militarism. Our enemies are employing various methods in sowing seeds of discord among the Party leaders and fomenting troubles among the masses. We must unite against such destructive forces in order that the Three People's Principles of our late Leader may be carried out for the benefit of the people."

"We must," continued the Commander-in-Chief with increasing emphasis, "change mutual suspicion to mutual sympathy. Instead of attacking each other, we must, in a friendly spirit, advise each other. Those of us who are in possession of authority must seek the opinion and counsel of our colleagues, while those who are not in executive positions but are exercising functions of general supervision must aim at the welfare of the people as a whole and not insist upon the correctness of their own views."

(*Continued on page 366*)

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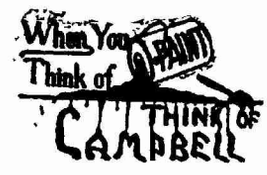

H. B. Campbell

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(*Continued from page 364*)

Concluding, General Chiang said that he has set for himself the tasks of (1) putting an end to all civil wars so that the country may be enabled to devote itself to Reconstruction; (2) ending all class struggles which have been brought about by the Communists; and (3) dispelling all mutual suspicion on the part of various Party leaders so as to bring about full cooperation.

More Japanese Intrigue in Manchuria

According to a dispatch circulated by the *Kuo Wen* news agency on August 6, Baron Hayashi, who was sent to Mukden sometime ago presumably for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling, has presented six proposals to the Fengtien authorities in Mukden for cooperation between Manchuria and Japan, the proposals being as follows,

1—Japan offers full assistance in preventing political troubles in the Three Eastern Provinces.

2—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang should express his sincere desire for cooperation between China and Japan in matters of land ownership and communications.

3—Japan will supply capital, materials and technical experts for the economic development of the Three Eastern Provinces.

4—Gen. Chang must quickly settle the question of land-owning rights so that Japanese may purchase land in the interior.

5—Gen. Chang must abolish import and export taxes and tax assessments against Japanese.

6—Japan will use her military power to prevent any outside military units from stirring up trouble in the Three Eastern Provinces.

Still another report by the *Kuo Wen* agency stated that Baron Hayashi had approached the Russians with a proposal for dividing the Three Eastern Provinces and joint annexation of the territory, but according to the report the Russians had refused to consider the proposal.

American Press Comment

The following telegram from Washington was circulated in Shanghai during the week by Reuter's and Kuo Min news agencies.

The Washington *Post* in an editorial article says that the Note recognizes the stability of the Nationalist Government and its right to deal as an equal. The Note, adds the paper, will also help to settle the Manchurian question. America, as do the other Powers, stands on the principle of respect for China's territorial integrity.

An editorial in the New York *World* declares that America has always opposed special privileges. She welcomes a united China and so withdraws her marines. The military element in Japan, however, does not welcome unification as it threatens special privileges. America cannot interfere, but should studiously refrain from giving her approval, directly or indirectly, to Japan's establishing a hegemony in Manchuria.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* reports that a united China, to Mr. Kellogg, includes the whole of Manchuria, which America always regards as unquestionably part of China.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that, while no mention is made of extra-territoriality, it is presumed that this will be dealt with later. When Mr. Kellogg says that America asks only that which she asks of every nation, the correspondent assumes this is hinted at.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states that the Note and the withdrawal of the marines are calculated to strengthen China over the Manchurian crisis. Mr. Kellogg recognised no Japanese special rights in Manchuria, which is subject to Chinese sovereignty.

Members of Board Appointed to Assess Nanking Incident Damages

The assessment of damages suffered by American citizens at the time of the Nanking incident, as provided by the terms of settlement entered into between Mr. MacMurray, the American Minister, and the Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, several months ago, is to be done by a board consisting of Chinese and American representatives, and, according to Chinese reports, both the Chinese and American members of the Board have now been appointed. The American members are C. J. Spiker, American Consul, and V. G. Lyman, member of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The Chinese members are: C. Kuangson Young, former secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington and now with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Wu Ching of the Ministry of Finance.

Only two foreign missionary organizations, the Episcopal and the Seventh Day Adventist, are stated to have filed any claims for damages suffered at Nanking. The other missions are simply making a statement of damages, but are not filing any claim.

In this connection it is reported that the American government originally intended to appoint a missionary on the commission to assess damages, but the mission boards took the attitude that it would not be advisable for a missionary to sit on the commission to assess damages.

The *Kuo Min* (official) news agency issued a dispatch from Nanking August 1, stating that many of the properties which had been occupied by the Nationalist military authorities had already been evacuated or would be evacuated in the near future. Among the American properties which were announced as having been evacuated was the Ching-tun girl's chool. The American Church Mission property was beings occupied by the Municipal Party headquarters of Nanking and had not yet been evacuated. The American Presbyterian church was being occupied by the Political Training Department and the head of the department had given a verbal promise that he would remove "as soon as a new building is found." The American Quaker hospital and the theological school of Ginling Girl's College were being occupied by the 40th Army rear ambulance corps and the Adjutant had promised to do his best to have the building evacuated.

Dr. Ho Shih-tseng Installed as President of Provisional Court

Dr. Ho. Shih-tseng, who was recently appointed to the Presidency of the Provisional Court in Shanghai in succession to H. Y. Loo, formally assumed office August 6. Dr. Ho. in a fervent speech stated that he had pledged himself to work for the benefit of the Court and to make it a model tribunal—the best in China. He said he would have to make many changes in the administration of the Court as it had been conducted by Judge Loo. In his concluding remarks Dr. Ho expressed himself as entirely willing to carry out the orders of the Kuomintang Party. He reiterated that he would do whatever the Kuomintang asked him, in spite of all obstacles, and if he failed and he was asked to go, he would do so.

Dr. Ho was introduced by General Chien Ta-chun, garrison commander of Shanghai. Others taking part in the ceremony of installation were Chu Sz, representing the Kuomintang, Mayor Chang of Greater Shanghai, Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and Chen Tuh-tsen, also a member of the Kuomintang.

Chen Tuh-tsen, in his address urged the abolition of extraterritoriality and attacked the conduct of the former President, Judge H. Y. Loo, who he said had proved unfaithful to the Kuomintang. The speaker spoke of extraterritoriality in heated terms and tones and said that the Chinese wanted to get back the foreign concessions. The former President of the Court, said Mr. Chen, was too pro-foreign for this purpose. He would not obey the orders of the party. Therefore they had to get rid of him and appoint a man who would obey the orders of their Party..

Foreigners Beyond Settlement Limits Will Pay Chinese Taxes

Following the lead of E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul General in Shanghai, consuls of the various treaty powers in Shanghai are advising their nationals living beyond Settlement limits, and not on roads belonging to the foreign Municipalities, to pay the regularly assessed taxes levied by the Chinese authorities. The Chinese authorities have given assurances that they will not attempt to levy taxes on foreigners whose properties abut on Municipal roads and who are already paying taxes to the foreign Municipalities. Mr. Cunningham is quoted as saying that the American government cannot admit that the Chinese authorities have any jurisdiction over American citizens residing in China, but assurances had been given that the taxes levied by the Chinese were to be employed for sanitation and road building, and therefore "American citizens may pay the taxes as voluntary contributions, and not as a necessary compliance with the demands of the Chinese authorities."

In this connection it may be stated that the Commission on Extraterritoriality in China, September 16, 1926, made the following recommendation: "Pending the abolition of extraterritoriality the nationals of the powers concerned should be required to pay such taxes as may be prescribed in laws and regulations duly promulgated by the competent authorities of the Chinese Government and recognized by the powers concerned as applicable to their nationals."

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Who's Who in China

Mr. Huang Wan

圭孟字琬黃

Mr. Huang Wan, better known as W. Huang, present Commissioner of Education for Fukien Province, is a native of Fukien where he was born in 1885. After receiving a thorough training in the Chinese classics he attended the Law School of Peiyang University at Tientsin, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1915, and was admitted to the bar the following year. During 1916-1917 he served in the Ministry of Navy, after which he returned to his native province where he practiced law as a counsellor and attorney-at-law in Foochow and Amoy. In 1917 he was appointed Principal of the 13th Provincial Middle School, and he held this position until 1927, in which year he was appointed Commissioner of Education for Fukien. He was connected with Amoy University in 1921 as one of the organizers of the university.

Mr. Huang travelled extensively, being head of the Educational Delegation to Formosa in 1917, and was in the Fellowship Group led by Dr. Sherwood Eddy which went to Europe in the Summer of 1922 to investigate economic and political conditions in Europe after the Great War. During 1922-1924 Mr. Huang studied in Colmubia University, U. S. A., and during 1924-1925, in the London School of Economics and Political Science. Before his return in 1926 he spent another year touring and investigating education and social conditions in Europe and in the South Sea Islands. After his return from Europe he was active in the Revolutionary Movement in the South. When the Provincial Government of Fukien was organized last July he was appointed Commissioner of Education for Fukien. Mr. Huang is a member of the Kuomintang.

New Export Company Organized at Tientsin

Tientsin Chinese interested in the North China import and export trade are promoting organization of a new company to be known as the China Continental Trading Company, Ltd. It will have a capital of a half a million dollars. Dr. W. W. Yen, former premier, and Mr. Tan Li-shen, managing director of the Continental bank, are members of the board of directors.

Men and Events

S. W. Glass, of the British-American Tobacco Company at Mukden, has been transferred to Shanghai.

Gen. Pei Chung-hsi, former Garrison Commander of Shanghai, is a patient at the German hospital in Peking

Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the U. S. Court for China, has returned to Shanghai from a brief vacation at Kuling.

A daughter, Cynthia, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Randall Gould at Manila, July 19. Mr. Gould is the *United Press* correspondent for the Philippines.

Fred P. Bills, of Bills Motors, left Shanghai last week for Tsingtao, where he joined Mrs. Bills and children, returning to this city the latter part of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack E. Ellis and family departed from Shanghai by the s. s. *President Lincoln*, August 3, for San Francisco, where they will make their home.

Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, arrived in Shanghai August 8. A reception will be held in his honor August 11 at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

Shao-hwa Tan, A. M., Ph. D., professor of politicai science at Lingnan University, Canton, has arrived in Shanghai where he intends to spend several days. Prof. Tan is staying at Shanghai College.

C. S. Tsang, who is being sent to Leland Stanford University in California by the Political Council of the Canton Branch of the Kuomintang Party, sailed from Shanghai August 3, on the *President Lincoln*.

H. C. Norman, former advertising manager of *The China Press*, has been appointed to a similar position with the *Shanghai Times*. Since leaving *The China Press* three years ago Mr. Norman has resided in England.

The Tsinghua and private students who are leaving this month for America will be entertained at a reception to be given by the American University Club at McTyeire School, 7 Edinburgh road, Shanghai, Saturday, August 11 at 4 p. m.

Chang Tsz-ying, a graduate of the Great China University, will be a passenger for the United States on the s. s. *President Madison* August 17. He will study comparative politics and constitutional law in the Umiversity of Michigan.

Judge Tsan Kuei-feng and Loo Wen-lai, both of the Appellate Division, and Judge Wan Chien, of the Criminal Division, of the Provisional Court in Shanghai, have resigned their positions, incidental to the change in the Presidency of the Court.

The Foreign Y. M. C. A. has started a house organ or miniature magazine containing information about the organization and its activities. Readers are requested to suggest a name for the publication, the first issue of which contains a question mark in place of title.

Edgar Snow, a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, has joined the staff of *The China Weekly Review* as assistant advertising manager. Mr. Snow was previously connected with Scovil Brothers Advertising Agency of New York.

Victor G. C. Eubank, chief the *Associated Press* Bureau in Japan, was to leave Japan for America by the N. Y. K. *Siberia Maru* on August 2. Mr. Eubank has been in Japan since April, 1925, and has now been transferred to the San Francisco Bureau of the *Associated Press*.

The Asia Realty Co. of Shanghai issues monthly a brochure entitled *The Realty Market*. In the current issue a very optimistic report on Shanghai real estate is made. "Confidence largely conspicuous by its absence in 1927, is fully in evidence this summer in real estate," says this brochure.

Dr. H. von Burch, the German Minister at Peiping, and Henrik de Kauffmann the Danish Minister arrived in Shanghai, Saturday, August 4, travelling down from Tsingtao by the German steamer *Oldenburg*. Both ministers had interviews in Shanghai with various Nationalist officials and later proceeded to Nanking.

The engagement of Miss Eleanor Gamble of Haverford, Pa., and Commander Jules James of the U. S. Navy has been announced. Miss Gamble is a niece of Governor-General Stimson of the Philippines, while Commander James was previously a member of Admiral Bristol's staff but is now aide to Governor-General Stimson.

Referring to an article on the Shantung Relief Fund by Tung Foo-hsu, appearing in *The Review* June 16, Oei Ek-ip, honorary secretary of the Shantung Relief Fund at Singapore, writes to say that Au Boon Haw of that city had not been a contributor to the fund for any sum whatever up to the date of writing, namely July 23.

(*Continued on page 376*)

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, August 1—Mayor Chang of Greater Shanghai prohibits public organizations soliciting subscriptions on the pretext of "charity" or "patriotism."—Commissioner Li of Hopei Finance Office announces Bank of Chihli soon to be reorganized and to be known as Bank of Hopei.—National Reconstruction Committee announces that $50,000,000 will be required for reconstruction of Nanking as national capital, of which Central treasury is to provide $15,000,000 and the provinces $35,000,000—General King Suo-jen, acting chairman of the Sinkiang Provisional Government, sends Chien Tung as representative to Nanking, now en route via Siberia, hopes to arrive middle of month.—Memorial service held at Nanking for martyrs of the Revolution.—First preliminary meeting of 5th plenary session held at Nanking, 24 members of Central Executive Committee being present. —As the result of efforts of C. K. Loh of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs many foreign residences and buildings at Nanking occupied by Nationalist Military units already have been evacuated and returned to their owners, and arrangements being made for others also to be evacuated.—Preparations being made at Nanking for construction of highway from Hsiakwan to the site of Mausoleum with remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, road to cost $1,600,000.—General Ho, mayor of Peiping, orders survey made of all waterways in and around the city.—Flags flown at half mast on government buildings in Shanghai as sign of mourning for soldiers who lost lives during Northern Punitive Expedition.

Thursday, August 2—General Pei's forces in eastern Hopei and General Han's troops from Langfang making rapid advance eastward to exterminate remnants of former Chihli-Shantung army inside the Great Wall.—Wang Foh-chun, Minister of Communications, formulates program for National Communications conference at Nanking August 10; China Merchants S. N. Co's status among matters to be discussed.—Hunan Provincial government gives instructions for installation of long-distance telephone service to connect various districts in southern part of province.—Nationalist flag is hoisted at Kiaochow public buildings.—Managing director Yang of Tsinpu railway announces removal of administration office from Tientsin to Pukow.—Central Party Headquarters announces receipt of patriotic contributions from overseas Chinese.--General Yen Hsi-shan, stricken with appendicitis enroute to Nanking, returns to Taiyuan, appointing Wen Shou-chan as his representative at the army reduction conference to be held at Nanking.—C. E. C. decides that first preliminary meeting of 5th Plenary Session is to be held August 4.—Chua Chao-hsin arrives at Shanghai from Hongkong and proceeds to Nanking.—Announcement made that Panchen Lama will shortly proceed to Nanking to discuss general situation in Mongolia and Tibet.--Generals Feng Yu-hsiang, Li Chi-shen, Li Chung-jen and Tai Chi-tao arrived at Nanking amidst scenes of martial splendor.—Representative from Chang Chung-chang, whose defeated troops have been terrorizing north-eastern Hopei, arrives in Peiping to negotiate for a surrender.—Ministry of Interior at Nanking promulgates provisional regulations for reform of police administration.

Friday, August 3—National Aviation Conference decides to amalgamate various aviation bureaus into a National Aviation Association with branches at Nanking, Canton and Changchow.—Deputies appointed by Hsueh Tuh-pi, Minister of Interior, to formulate measures for instituting district autonomy in the province of Kiangsu.—Fort Commandants at Nanking decide to hold a coastal defense conference in near future.—National Anti-Japanese Association submits proposals for consideration at 5th plenary session at Nanking.—Announcement made at Nanking that T. V. Soong will submit to the 5th plenary session proposals for unifying and budgeting government finances.—Sun Fo leaves America for China and C. C. Wu proceeds to Europe.—Nationalist troops under Gen. Wei making rapid advance into Jehol and Chang Chung-chang and Chu Yu-pu agree to retire immediately —Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang denies report that he has approached Japanese for loan—Military Council presents plan to fifth plenary conference for unification and centralization of military authority.—Preparations being made to receive Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, expected to arrive in Shanghai August 10.

Saturday, August 4—Among resolutions passed by Government Council are: remit membership dues of China to Geneva for League of Nations and expenses of Chinese represent-

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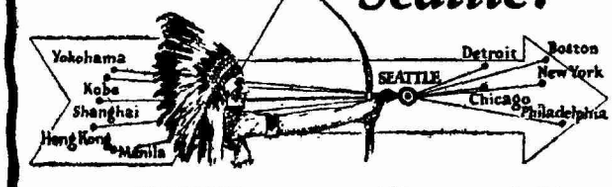

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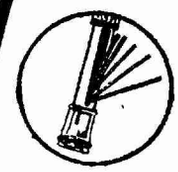

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ative at the League, also refer revised regulations of land registration to C. P. C.—Bandit Suppression measures being enforced at Techow.—Hankow opium divans ordered closed.—Gen. Chu Pei-teh resigns as chairman of Kiangsi Provincial government.—Regulations promulgated at Nanking for holding of examinations for diplomatic and legal posts.—National Aviation Conference decides on establishment of commercial air service connecting Shanghai and Canton, Shanghai and Hankow and Hankow and Peiping—Chu Chao-hsin assumes office of Vice-Minister at Nanking.—General Ho Ying-ching states at Nanking that while he is in favor of army reduction he does not approve dividing country into a number of military districts.

Sunday, August 5—First preliminary meeting of 5th plenary session held at Nanking.—Reported Feng Yu-hsiang will resign as member of Peiping division of Central Political Council, recommending Liu Chen-hwa as his successor.—General Feng Yu-hsiang at speech at dinner given by Government Council at Nanking said the various construction schemes now being formulated by the government would require much money; therefore Government officials would have to economize.—Sun Fo sends telegram from United States to fifth plenary session at Nanking urging that in order to attain solidarity, Hu Han-ming, Wang Ching-wei, Chen Yu-jen and Madame Sun Yat-sen should return to China to shoulder and share the gigantic responsibilities of national construction.—Gen. Pai Tsung-hsi's troops capture Shantung-Chihli armored train near Peitang.

Monday, August 6—General Hsu advancing northwards toward Tangshan and General Han advancing northeast from Lanfang, with a view of capturing Northern troops which have so far not surrendered.—Taiyuan Division of C. P. C. formally inaugurated, Yen Hsi-shan being absent on account of illness.—General Chang Ming-chu strongly recommends army reduction program—Delegates arriving at Nanking for National Communications Conference to be held August 10.—General Lu Ti-ping, chairman of Hunan Provincial Government, recommends formulation of measures to punish corrupt officials.—Minister of Communications Wang Peh-chun proposes division of country into four districts for radio purposes, with 77 broadcasting stations.—National Aviation Conference encourages spread of knowledge as to value of commercial aviation by instruction in primary and middle schools and suggests engagement of foreign experts.—Japanese troops in Kiaochow area continue their activities against Kuomintang members.—Chang Hsueh-liang sends urgent telegrams to Gen. Yen Hsi-shan imploring suspension of Nationalist offensive in Jehol, pending negotiations.—Nine members of Executive Committee decide jointly to submit resolution to 5th Plenary Session proposing abolition of various Branch Political Councils.—General Ho Ying-ching will urge 5th Plenary Session to enforce conscription instead of present system of recruiting.—Chiang Kai-shek states he is confident the various problems confronting the party and government will be thoroughly threshed out at the 5th Plenary Session of the Kuomintang.

Tuesday, August 7—Nanking and Hangchow mints coining twenty million Sun Yat-sen dollars.—Dr, H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry and Commerce formulates program for improvement of industry and commerce during the period of political tutelage.—Hopei Opium Suppression Bureau orders prohibition of traffic in morphia and other narcotic drugs.—Provincial Educational Conference opens at Canton.—Four Northern cruisers negotiating for surrender to Nationalists.—Mayor of Tientsin formulates a plan for the development of Greater Tientsin.—National Mining Association memorializes fifth plenary session for inauguration of a Mining Bureau and placing all iron mines in the country under control of government.—Regular meeting of Government Council at Nanking suspended so as to allow members to attend fifth plenary preliminary meeting.—General Yen Hsi-shan telegraphs from Taiyuan regret at not being able to attend fifth plenary session owing to illness,—Out of seven Cantonese members of the Central Executive Committee, five expected to attend fifth plenary session, namely Wang Fa-chun, Pan Yun-chao, Chen Shu-jen, Wang Loh-ping and Mrs. Liao Chung-kai.—Postal employee at Tientsin post office seriously stabbed by Japanese soldiers when the latter were refused inspection of postal bags.—Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking at banquet at Bureau of Foreign Affairs, reports on progress of country's diplomatic affairs, particularly stressing that he came to the conclusion three years ago, after various diplomatic failures in securing revision of unequal treaties, that the only way to abrogate them was to wait until the time of expiration and then declare them null and void.--Commander Feng of the 26th Army forwards details of Shantung outrage last May to Red Cross Society of China, which latter transmits it to International Red Cross at Geneva.

Fifth Plenary Session Convenes at Nanking

Following several preliminary meetings the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) opened at Nanking, Wednesday, August 7. The Plenary session had originally been announced to commence August 4, but owing to difficulties of securing a quorum a three days postponement was ordered. The first disappointment was the fact that General Yen Hsi-shan, the governor of Shansi, was taken ill while enroute to Nanking, and as a result returned to Taiyuan.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, Li Chi-sen, Li Tsung-jen and Tai Chi-tao arrived at Nanking August 1, and the first preliminary meeting was held on that day, with 24 members of the Committee present. In the meantime opposition was raised by a few members of the supervisory committee against the attendance at the conference of Kuo Meng-yu, Chen Kung-po, and Kan Nai-kwang. Other members of the so-called Kwangtung faction including Mrs. Liao Chung-kai, Chen Shu-jen, Pan Yun-chao and Wang Lo-ping, who shared the views of the three first-named and also intimated their intention not to attend the meeting, thus making a legal quorum impossible.

When it became evident that there would be considerable difficulty in securing a quorum, General Chiang Kai-shek, the Nationalist Commander-in-chief, suddenly on August 4, decided to make a trip to Shanghai, with the object of inducing the so-called Kwangtung faction to reconsider their decision not to attend the conference. Gen. Chiang arrived from Nanking by special train. It developed that the leading spirit in the Kwangtung opposition was Mrs. Liao Chung-kai whom General Chiang was unable to see as she had gone to Hangchow, but he reported that he had got promises from Wang Ho-ping and Ho Hsiang-ling to attend. Chen Kung-po, however, reiterated his refusal to go to Nanking.

The principal subject to come before the Plenary Session will be the matter of Chinese finances, concerning which T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, has prepared a long and explicit statement. Mr. Soong explained how he had been required to find $1,600,000 every five days during the whole of the Northern Expedition for the military and as a result there was little left for civil purposes. He strongly urges the government to adopt his plan of unified taxation, which comprises the preparation of a budget and a unified system of taxation. He points out that unless this is done there will be no funds available for the immediate future, as all important taxes had been hypothecated.

One of the features of the session was the formation of a delegation of about 100 Shanghai merchants and bankers who went to Nanking for the purpose of supporting Mr. Soong's financial proposals. The merchants feel that students, laborers and militarists are having a preponderant say in the meeting out of proportion to their importance, and while the merchants and industrialists state that they do not wish to engage in party politics they are taking this important step of sending a strong delegation to Nanking in order that their interests may be protected.

Dr. Wu Says New Treaty is Friendship Bond

According to an *Associated Press* dispatch appearing in the *Manila Bulletin* on August 3, Dr. C. C. Wu former Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government who is now in the United States, has expressed complete approval of the new Sino-American Tariff Treaty, declaring that this step is in accordance with the traditional American liberal policy toward China and is one more bond of friendship between the two countries. He also expressed the hope that the United States will not stop short at this treaty but will "go the full length in the abrogation of the old treaties between China and America as stated in Secretary Kellogg's declaration of January, 1927, and that the United States will negotiate new treaties between the two countries on a footing of equality and mutual respect."

Dr. Wu is now on the Pacific coast delivering a series of lectures before educational and commercial organizations, but according to the *Associated Press* dispatch expected to return to Washington shortly in order to continue negotiations with the State Department. He predicted that Great Britain and Japan will soon follow the precedent of the United States in the drafting of new treaties.

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45-459

Text of Nationalist Trade Mark Law

(Law No. 2)

TRANSLATION BY N. F. ALLMAN

Article 1. Since a trade-mark is intended to indicate or identify an article of commerce produced, manufactured, selected or handled by one's self or agent in his business, it must consist of distinctive characters, designs or symbols, or a combination thereof. Persons desiring exclusive right of use in a trade-mark must apply for registration thereof under this law. The colors of a trade-mark must be specifically mentioned.

Article 2. None of the following may be filed for registration as a trade-mark.

(1) Anything identical with or similar to the national flag, ensign or seal of the Republic of China, the Military flag, or any official seal or insignia of honor.

(2) Anything identical with or similar to the Red Cross insignia or the national or military flag of any foreign state.

(3) Anything calculated to corrupt the morals, to disturb order or to deceive the public.

(4) Anything identical with or similar to a mark or emblem generally used on the same class of goods according to an established custom.

(5) Anything identical with or similar to a mark generally known as another person's mark or emblem, and used on the same kind of goods.

(6) Anything identical with or similar to any medals awarded by the government or any medal or diploma granted by the authorities of an exposition or industrial exhibition. This does not apply, however, in cases where the receiver of the medals or diplomas uses them as a part of his own trademark.

(7) Anything that contains the name, trade name, or photograph of another person or corporate body or other organization except when the owner's consent has been secured.

(8) Anything identical with or similar to another person's trade-mark, the registration of which has become invalid, except after the expiration of a full year. This does not apply, however, in a case where the registered trademark has not been used for a year before the registration loses its validity.

Article 3. When two or more persons apply separately for registration of an identical or similar trade-mark appropriated to the same class of goods, only the application of the first user can be granted. If neither has ever used the trade-mark or when there is no way of ascertaining who is the first user, the first applicant is entitled to registration. Should both apply on the same date, neither application will be granted registration unless the parties come to an understanding whereby one party agrees to let the other enjoy exclusive use of the trade-mark.

Article 4. When application is made within six months from the promulgation of this law for the registration of a trade-mark which has been continually used in good faith for five years, before the coming into effect of this law, the application may be registered notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2, Clause 5, and Article 3. If necessary, however, the Trade-mark Bureau may order changes or impose restrictions in regard to the design and the manner in which the trade-mark is affixed.

Article 5. Similar trade-marks used by the same person on the same class of goods may be filed for registration as "associated trade-mark."

Article 6. Citizens of foreign countries desiring to enjoy exclusive trade-mark rights such as are provided for in the treaties for mutual protection of trade-marks, should apply for registration under the present law.

Article 7. Rights growing out of an application for registration of trade-mark are assignable in connection with the business to which it belongs. But the assignee of such rights must report the assignment and substitute his name for that of the original applicant, otherwise he has no locus standi in respect to third parties.

Article 8. A person having no place of residence or place of business within the territory of the Republic of China cannot apply for registration of trade-mark, etc., and obtain exclusive right for the use thereto or other privileges connected with trade-mark, unless he appoint as his agent some one who has a place of residence or place of business within the territory of the Republic of China. Such an agent, unless vested with limited or special authority, shall also represent his principal in litigation and all such matters relative to trade-marks as are provided for in this and other laws.

Article 9. The appointment and change of such agents or the modification or revocation of their powers must be reported to the Trade-mark Bureau for approval and registration, otherwise such change, modification, or revocation cannot be set up in respect to third parties.

Article 10. If any agent who is authorized to act in connection with trade-marks is found to be incompetent to act, the Trade-mark Bureau may order a change and thereafter declare any action that he may have taken for his principal in regard to trade-marks as having no effect.

Article 11. For persons living in Foreign Countries and at distant or inaccessible points, the Trade-mark Bureau may extend, on its own authority or upon request of the applicant, the period specified by law for doing the necessary acts prescribed by this Bureau.

Article 12. Applications made or other steps taken in connection with a trade-mark after expiration of the time, fixed by law, or otherwise specified for such purpose, shall all be considered invalid except when it is shown that the delay was unavoidable or other good reasons are shown for the delay.

Article 13. If accompanied by a statement of reasons therefor, no application for verification of, to trace, copy or examine a trade-mark or its accessories should be refused except when, in the opinion of the Trade-mark Bureau, they should be kept confidential.

Article 14. The owner of a registered trade-mark acquires exclusive right from the date of registration. But the right is confined to the goods definitely specified in the application for registration.

Article 15. One cannot acquire exclusive right of use to a trade-mark so as to prevent others from using ordinary methods to show their name or style of business or to aptly describe the name, origin, quality, shape and merits of their products. This does not apply, however, to cases where use is made of a similar name or style mala fides after the registration of the trade-mark.

Article 16. The term of exclusive use of a trade-mark is twenty years from the date of registration. Trade-marks registered in a foreign country may be filed for registration according to Article 6 and the term of the exclusive use of same will be the same as the term of registration in the foreign country, provided, however, that in no case shall this period exceed twenty years. In accordance with this law, the foregoing term may by application be extended for a period of twenty years.

Article 17. The exclusive right of use in a trade-mark may be assigned together with the business to another person. Trade-marks may be assigned separately but with the goods to which appropriated. "Associated trade-marks" cannot be assigned separately.

Article 18. The assignment of the exclusive right of use in any trade-mark must be registered with and approved by the Trade-mark Bureau, otherwise the assignment has no locus standi in respect to third parties. The same procedure must be followed when the exclusive right of use in the trade-mark is mortgaged to another person.

Article 19. The exclusive right of use in a trade-mark may be cancelled at any time upon the request of the registered owner. On any of the following conditions, the Trade-mark Bureau should cancel the registration on its own authority or upon the request of a party concerned or who may be injured.

(1) When the general appearance of the registered trade-mark is altered or signs or symbols added for the purpose of imitation.

(2) When one year has elapsed since the registration but the owner without good reason has never begun to use the registered trade-mark, or when two years have elapsed since he abandoned the use thereof after the registration.

(3) When no application for registration of an assignment has been made within one year of the date the trade-mark rights were assigned. But this does not apply to assignments by succession.

Clause 2 of this article does not apply to cases where one of the "associated trade-marks" is still in use nor to cases where the trade-marks registered in foreign countries are in use and the use thereof has not been abandoned in the countries where they are registered. Before cancelling the exclusive right of use in any trade-mark according to clause (1) of this article, the Trade-mark Bureau must notify the owner thereof or his agent sixty days in advance. If the owner opposes this cancellation a suit may be brought within sixty days before the Ministry of Labor.

(To be continued next week)

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service:

Hongkong, July 31.—Dr. Chu Chao-hsin, interviewed at Hongkong just before he departed from here to attend the fifth plenary session at Nanking, stated that he realized that Japan occupies a most important position so far as China's diplomacy is concerned.

Tokyo, August 1.—Japan-China Business Men's Association to discuss Sino-Japanese treaty question at meeting on August 2.

Tokyo, August 1.—Takejiro Tokohami, prominent in the Minseito (Opposition) party issues manifesto severing from said party; it is understood he intends to form a new party.

Washington, July 31.—State Department spokesman states U. S. has no intention at present to take any immediate steps towards recognition of the Nationalist Government.

Peiping, August 1.—Japanese reply to Chinese cancellation of Sino-Japanese commercial treaty handed simultaneously to Chinese Ministers in Peiping and Nanking. The Japanese reply puts as a condition for opening negotiations that China shall withdraw its recent order cancelling the treaty, or otherwise Japan may insist that the treaty remains in force another ten years.

Peiping, August 1.—Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister at Peiping, announces the reasons why Japan's reply to China on the treaty question was delayed, and mentions that the Chinese Customs revenue has suffered on account of the boycott on Japanese goods.

Nanking, August 1.—Feng Yu-hsiang, Li Chi-sen and Li Tsung-jen arrive here amidst an ovation.

Tokyo, August 2.—With reference to Mr. Tokonami's plans to form a new political party he will have an interview shortly with Premier Tanaka, when views are to be exchanged over Japan's China policy and other important problems. Prospects for Mr. Tokonami's party not now so good as they at first appeared to be.

Peiping, August 2.—General Yen Hsi-shan's return to Tiayuan on the plea of illness and the transferring of 3rd group army from Chinghai in the direction of Shihchiachuang is causing various disquieting rumors.

Peiping, August 2.—Mayor Ho of Peiping orders that within three weeks men should abandon queues and women under thirty must have hair bobbed; foot-binding and Manchu style hair-dressing to be abolished.

Peiping, August 2.—A well-known American commenting on China situation says Americans do not view outrages committed by Chinese seriously as they look upon such actions as a mother looks at her baby's mischeivous conduct.

Peiping, August 3—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, recuperating at Taiyuan, dispatches Wen Shou-chuan to Nanking to represent him.

Peiping, August 3—Gen. Chu Pei-ten's troops proceed from Techow region towards Chefoo with the object of attacking Shantung troops.

Peiping, August 3—After exchanging views with British Minister on Nanking affair, Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs proceeds to Nanking. Nanking affair will probably be settled in near future by Sidney Barton, British Consul General at Shanghai.

Mukden, August 3—Hsing Shih-lien and Wang Shu-kan, representing Chiang Hsueh-liang, accompanied by Gen. Fang, representing Chiang Kai-shek, arrived here from Peiping.

Tokyo, August 4—Vice-Admiral Nomura proceeds to North China on inspection tour, visiting Shanghai, Tsingtao and Yangtsze valley.

Mukden, August 4—Official funeral of late Chang Tso-lin opens here at Taiyuanshifu.

Tokyo, August 4—Premier Tanaka's decision to establish an organ for the investigation of national policy elicits no response from Minseito (Opposition), who refuse to participate in such an investigation.

Tientsin, August 4—Battle between Nationalist and Fengtien forces in region of Shanghaikwan and Jehol imminent; Nationalist 3rd Army captured Peiyang on the night of August 2.

Shanghai, August 6—Mr. Inouye, former President of Bank of Japan, arrives here from Tokyo and will proceed to South Seas.

Tokyo, August 6—General trend of public opinion seems to remain unfavorable to the formation by Mr. Tokonami of a third political party.

Tokyo, August 7—Minseito in a third manifesto in reiterating their refusal to accept the offer recently made by Premier Tanaka for cooperation emphasizes that it not only has an earnest desire to see China succeed in effecting her peace and unification as soon as possible but also does not begrudge the friendly cooperation of China. The Minseito has no objection whatever to seeing the Three Eastern provinces controlled under the political system of the Nationalist government.

Mukden, August 7—Agitation against Chang Hseuh-liang growing very serious among leaders of the Fengtien faction. Trend of political opinion here distinctly inclined towards compromise between North and South, following arrival of peace delegates, Hsing Shih-lien, Wang Shou-kan and Fang Peng-jen.

Peiping, August 7.—England and China sign an agreement in connection with Nanking incident.

Peiping, August 7.—Vanguard of Nationalist 4th group army expel Chihli-Shantung troops from Fengshun and Yutien districts.

Mukden, August 7.—Preliminary funeral of Chang Tso-lin completed to-day.

Nanking, August 7.—Reply of Japan on treaty question to be discussed at conference tomorrow between Dr. C. T. Wang and Japanese Consul Okamoto, Spokesman for Nationalist Government states that the Nationalists cannot alter the attitude they have adopted in the past.

American Government Asks Nationalists to Restore American Property

J. V. A. MacMurray, the American Minister at Peiping, on July 28 addressed to Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, a strong protest against the continued occupation by soldiers and others of American property in China despite promises previously made that these properties would be evacuated.

Specific mention is made of the cathedral of the American Church Mission and other American properties at Nanking, and also of the American Consulate at Nanking which was stated to be occupied by about a hundred Nationalist soldiers.

The premises of the American Southern Presbyterian Mission at Hsuchowfu had reported that more and more of its property was being taken, and at Tsining, where Dr. Seymour was murdered, the mission buildings, after having been evacuated, had again been reoccupied.

Mr. MacMurray mentions that the American Government had throughout displayed the greatest forbearance, and it expected as evidence of the good faith and political competence of the Nationalist Government, that no more American properties would be occupied and that such as had already been occupied would be returned to their lawful owners.

Japan Fears Compromise in Manchuria

According to a *Reuter* telegram dated at Tokyo, August 4 the Japanese authorities are frankly perturbed at the possibilities of what may occur if Manchuria comes under Nationalist rule in the present frame of mind of the Nanking Government. Another reason why Japan fears a compromise between Mukden and the Nationalists at the present time is that she has not yet recognized the Nanking Government. Consequently, if the Nationalists gain control of Manchuria, Japan will be unable to settle possible disputes in connection with Manchuria by diplomatic means. Consequently Japan might be forced to adopt drastic steps to protect her rights there whereas under present conditions questions concerning Manchuria can be settled by diplomatic means with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang without resort to force.

Reception at Majestic Hotel For Tsing Hua Students

A reception was given at the Majestic hotel, Shanghai, on the afternoon of August 10 in honor of the students from Tsing Hua and other institutions who will shortly proceed to the United States to continue their education. There were about 200 students in attendance, the reception being given by the World's Students Federation and fifteen other organizations.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

America's Adventures in Imperialism

The Americans in Santo Domingo, by Melvin M. Knight; Our Cuban Colony, by Leland H. Jenks. The Bankers in Bolivia by Margaret A. Marsh. The Vanguard Press, New York City 1928.

These three books are studies in American Imperialism published under the editorship of Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes, the wellknown educator and writer on social questions. Dr. Barnes who has been professor of historical sociology at Smith College since 1923 and lecturer at many of the leading universities of the country brings to this work a genuine understanding of the problems involved in America's adventures in imperialism and has shown wisdom in selecting the writers to present these adventures to the public in their true light. These studies are financed by "The American Fund for Public Service" which is created by a group of men interested in "the cause of human enlightenment and social justice." It was thought that one way in which this goal could be attained would be to make possible a series of studies in American expansion and investments. If they succeed in reaching the public interest the studies will be continued until they have covered the chief areas of American investments and intervention in Latin America.

The American who comfortably assumes that his own country has stood aloof from the imperialistic orgy of the last half century is due for a few shocks when he reads the story of our adventures in Santo Domingo, Cuba and Bolivia. While it is probably true that the American people have no imperialistic sins the drift is in that direction and the editor of these studies thinks that a scholarly presentation of what is going on in Latin America will be most beneficial. The view-point of the three books is anti-imperialistic, but it is nevertheless an honest attempt to get at the truth of the gradual entrenchment of the United States in Santo Domingo, Cuba and Bolivia. For the three books now published highly competent investigators have been engaged—writers who are probably accurate and free from animus.

The Santo Domingo book is by Melvin M. Knight. He is a trained historian and economist and specialist in the subject of colonial government. He is therefore well-equipped to make the investigations and to present them in a clear and interesting manner.

Sugar is the great attraction in Santo Domingo. Although earlier American ventures were begun by individuals it soon passed into the hands of big corporations as sugar is strictly a rich man's game. The great cost of developing it and the expensive machinery make a large investment necessary. This produced vast corporations with interlocking concerns which strongly resemble a feudal system. The tremendous power of such organizations, especially when they have the backing of the military force of the government has elements of danger. That is the "Yankee peril" one hears so much about in Latin America. Closing our eyes to this fact or complacently accepting as truth propaganda from political parties or interested investors results in dangerous ignorance. The purpose of this book is to enlighten the American public as to what is happening in Santo Domingo and to arouse in the American mind a sense of justice and fairness towards our weak neighbor.

Dr. Leland Jenks the man entrusted with the task of investigating the Cuban situation has also been trained in history and economics. His task is somewhat more difficult than the others as American investments are much greater in Cuba and have extended over a much longer period. As in the book on Santo Domingo the writer is frankly anti-imperialistic. He says that our relations with Cuba show a gradual development of "one of the most subtle types of imperialistic enterprise now in existence." It is not a story of political imperialism but is fundamentally economic. Our political concern has to do with Cuba's position near the Panama Canal and with her harbor near our coast which might be a grave danger in time of war. However important this may be it is our great investment in the island that really determine our policy.

The writer is very critical of the "Platt Amendment". He thinks that it has outlived its usefulness and can not be reconciled with the theory of Cuba's freedom. It has gradually taken on the character of a unilateral treaty and has been made to justify a policy of almost continual intermeddling in the internal affairs of Cuba. In closing his account of our relations with Cuba Dr. Jenks asks the very significant question, "Can a country remain politically free when controlled economically from without"?

The problems of Santo Domingo and Cuba may be considered as examples of well-developed cases of economic imerialism. Bolivia is in another class. Mrs. Margaret A. Marsh who has made the investigations in Bolivia calls it "a potential problem in imperialism." As sugar is the hub around which the economic life of Santo Domingo and Cuba revolves so tin is the center of activity in Bolivia. The temptation to exploit the country is great. The population, with the exception of a few wealthy mestizos, is on the verge of starvation and the country, exceeded only by the U. S. and Mexico, ranks third among all the countries in the western hemisphere in mineral wealth. Their need of outside help and the existence of highly developed and over-capitalized states in need of raw materials makes inevitable some form of relationship.

Our many excursions to the Caribbean islands and our meddling with their internal affairs would indicate that much of our foreign policy revolves about private investments. It is in this fact that the writer sees the possibility of trouble in Bolivia.

Whether one believes in the rights of small nations or in the doctrine that "might makes right" a careful reading of these books will be enlightening.

B. M. P.

Old Chinese Stories in a New Dress

Forgotten Tales of Ancient China, by Verne Dyson. With numerous illustrations chosen for their quaintness. Shanghai: Commercial Press. $4.00.

An intellectual young Chinese friend of mine, scion of one of the most famous families in China, accidentally picking up this book at Hongkong one day, was led to deliver himself as follows: "What an awfully facile book! The man who could write a book like this must certainly also be able to make money!" I said: "Well, aren't the stories all right?" He said: "Hm! The stories are common-place. Still, they are quite true as far as I can see. And really, to be quite honest, they do what books by most European writers don't do, that is, they get the facts without proceeding afterwards to "form a view" about them, which is a great advantage. After all," said he, "I think the book ought to be very interesting."

And indeed, it is quite sure that, in spite of the self-consciousness and loosely elephantine style of the preface, there is here a delightful collection of old stories. The title of the book, of course, is all wrong: these tales and descriptions have never been "forgotten" in China, and by Westerners the majority of them have never been known. But now is the chance to get to know them, with the full approval of all good Chinese who want foreigners to glimpse the background of their country without using the medium of borrowed spectacles.

Most of the descriptions are brief, haphazard and superficial, with perhaps a few odd historical references and a small dash of geography. But they have this advantage, that they are in keeping with the rest of the book, which is much in the style of classical Chinese history, unadulterated with reference to modern facts and conditions. Lu Shan (Kuling) and Formosa, for instance, are scarcely referred to as if they were modern phenomena or places at all. This is as it should be in a collection of this sort. The total effect, as a matter of fact, at least on the foreigner who has never lived in China proper, will probably be one of complete unreality, what with the countless wars of emperors and heroic generals, mythical and otherwise, the love-makings and the treacheries, the fairies and the gods, and all the mountain and river lore. But when this is said, one is reminded of Beerbohm Tree's tale of the young man who got up at a lecture one day in Poplar Town Hall and complained that Shakespeare did not represent the working-classes. To which John O'London replies that Shakespeare took his materials where he found them to be abundant and convenient, "animating them with pure human nature of any time and all time." That, the Chinese variety of human nature, is what these stories are animated with.

J. D. M.

A Prince and His Love Affair

The Living Buddha, by Paul Morand. Translated from the French by Madeleine Boyd. Henry Halt and Company, New York, 1928.

There are many who like Paul Morand's stories of the Far East, and who will find entertainment in this tale of a prince of the southern Orient who comes in contact with the West only to relearn more fully the wisdom of the East. Some may object that it is not wisdom, but a wholly false conception of life and love, that keeps the prince from happiness with the girl he loves and who loves him,—and this objection is probably correct. It is a rather interesting tale, however, and not to be taken too seriously.

The one part of the book where the local color is a bit "off" is that relating to New York. The prince's girl-friend is apparently unable to find any restaurant worth going into where a "colored man" can enter and have dinner, or tea, with a friend. As a matter of fact, Rosemary was extraordinarily innocent, or dumb, if she didn't know of the excellent places in

Harlem where blacks, whites, and other colors, both high and low, meet and mix and dance and enjoy meals as good as any in Manhattan. However, the different effect which the prince produced in Paris and in New York—the effect on his lady-love, that is—is well set forth, and convincing.

It is not likely that the book has lost anything through its translation by Madeleine Boyd. Morand is not a great writer, but many people find him interesting, and those who like his writings will find this book just the kind they like. H. H.

Success and Dual Personality

Juggler's Kiss, by Manuel Komroff. New York; Boni and Liveright. $2.50.

The tender music of Manuel Komroff's writing is like the pain which comes from hearing the wind sighing in the willow-trees and rippling the waters of a quiet stream. It is the note which announces that translation of the spirit into ethereal realms of insight which is so hard to attain in this our present striving civilization.

And in "Juggler's Kiss", this music haunts us more than ever, for the story is that of a man, Dundee, who lives his poor, striving earnest, ill-fated little life only through the inspiration, present in his hours of direst need, of his other self, a figure who would come to him in some unexpected human form or other just when he most needed encouragement if he were to continue his striving for success and for identification with those who win "the good things of the world." A strange conception, indeed, this guardian other-self in human form, but not strange its words of advice: "You will soon learn that the world is not made for the simple and good. It is rude to the simple, and only the artful and canny may win. The good things are reserved for those who succeed, and success is the metal from which all worldly coinage is minted".

"At first it was quite natural for Dundee to consider the stranger as a kind of protecting angel. He was frank, stubborn, persuasive and strong. He had all the things which Dundee had not. The stranger became the father to the boy; yet they were both of one age".

Years later, what a change! Dundee has roamed half the world over, and everything he has touched has crumbled. The end is drawing near in a back-street of Shanghai. As his grip loosens, and the last rung of the ladder is cracking beneath him, once more his stranger, "stronger" self appears, this time in the form of an American sailor. The stranger tells him all. Dundee cries: "You are a phantom demon roaming the earth to make sure that everything I touch must fail—make sure that everything I love must perish!" "No", says the other, "I am a power and a force that cannot be extinguished. I am the force that urges on life and spurs up ambition. I am a will that is found in most men, a desire to be part of the world as it is....I whispered into Scott's ear: "On, on! We can make it yet!" But he wrote: 'For God's sake look after our people'. Then I had to go. I could not stay. They had abandoned..."

"You lie! You lie! You were never with Scott. There were only five of them along. You lie!"

"No. It is true. I was,—and here I am."

"You fiend of darkness!" Dundee cried. "You led them wrong! You sent them out, you could have saved....you!" He raised the bottle in the air and brought it down with a crashing blow on the skull of the stranger. The glass of the bottle shattered across the floor.

"What have you done? What have you done? You have killed the thing that keeps you alive."

"I have killed a fiend who takes possession of the innocent. I have killed the demon, the juggler of souls. The juggler with smiling lips, lips that lead you on. Kissing lips: Judas lips".

Dundee could have escaped. He did not. As they burst in his door to arrest him, he died. J. D. M.

Dr. H. H. Kung Formulates Industrial and Commercial Improvement Program

Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Industry and Commerce, has formulated the following program for improving industry and commerce throughout the country during the period of political tutelage.:— (1) Enforce new commercial regulations; (2) compile industrial and commercial statistics; (3). Promote native industries; (4) Establish a currency controlling organ for industry and commerce; (5) Uniform weights and measures throughout country; (6) Standardization of goods; (7) Protect and encourage industrial concerns; (8) Promote cooperation between laborers and merchants; (9) Protect overseas laborers and merchants; (10) Preserve organization of labor unions; (11) Arbitrate labor disputes; (12) Inspect factories; (14) Compulsory education for laborers; (15) Relief measures for laborers.

Publications of the

World Peace Foundation

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—The British Commonwealth of Nations, by A. Lawrence Lowell and D. Duncan Hall ..... „ 30 ¢

—Nicaragua and the United States, by Isaac Joslin Cox..... „ 30 ¢

In case copies of these books are desired in permanent cardboard binding the price is Mex. $2. Since there is only a limited number of copies on hand orders should be placed immediately. Send orders to the undersigned,

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

(Continued from page 368)

Closing of all greyhound racing establishments in the Shanghai foreign area was requested by the Chinese authorities during the week.

C. C. Elrod, a tax collector in Shanghai Municipal employ, was found guilty of attempted murder of his wife in the U. S. Court for China, August 9. Sentence was deferred.

Chen En-pu, who was formerly a judge is Shansi, has been appointed a judge in the criminal division of the Shanghai Provisional Court by Dr. Ho Shih-tsung, the new President.

Rich deposits of gold have been found in the Philippine Islands and the Alejandra Mining Corporation is being formed at Manila to work them. The deposits are located at Suyoc Mountain province, seventy miles from Baguio. They were discovered by O. N. Mayer, a mining engineer who had recently arrived in the Philippines from South America.

Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and President of the World Press Congress, accompanied by Mrs. Williams, departed from Shanghai August 7 for the United States, *via* Japan. During their stay here, Dr. and Mrs. Williams made a trip to Soochow. Dean and Mrs. Williams had recently arrived here from a tour of South China and Manila.

Unmannerly British Soldiers in Uniform

To The Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

I trust that the conduct of two British soldiers (in uniform) on a streetcar going out Nanking road recently is not typical. They made a well dressed Chinese sitting in the corner move along and later when they didn't get the response they wanted from another Chinese passenger who had a parcel, one of them leaned heavily and menacingly on the Chinese passenger's shoulder. The Chinese meekly submitted and moved to the opposite side of the car.

Shanghai, August 6, 1928.

AN AMERICAN

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price July 26th	Sale Price Aug. 2nd	Approx. Yield to Maturity % Aug. 2nd.
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	109	109	7.21
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101¾	102	6.78
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	99⅜	99½	6.04
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	97⅛	97⅜	7.20
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	103½	103⅝	6.62
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	87⅜	87⅝	6.10
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106½	106⅝	6.41
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 1, 1950	100	100	7.00
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	100	100½	6.95
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104¼	103¾	6.62
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	99	98½	6.62
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	99	98	6.71
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	99	98	6.74
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100¼	99½	7.55
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100½	100	7.00
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation...	7	Pfd. Stock	Mutilated		—
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	107⅛	107½	6.51
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	97½	98	7.14
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	825	832	2.40
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	104⅜	104⅝	7.14
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	73¼	73⅜	5.44
Belgian National Railway Co. Participating Pfd. Stock (American Shares) Market to Yield.....					6.94
General Mills Inc.....	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock	101	101	5.94
Grasselli Chemical Co.....		Common Stock	47½	49¼	—
Dodge Brothers Inc....$7		Pfd. Stock	71	70	10.—
Cannon Mills Co....		June 15 1946		48	—
Mohawk Carpet Mills Inc.....		Common Stock		40	—
Republic of Peru.....	6%	Sept. 1,1949		91½	6.65

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 1, 1928

By Maitland, Feggon and Brand

Exchange:—During the week under review, after slight fluctuations, the price of Bar Silver in London, for both spot and forward deliveries, declined ¼d. per ounce, and is now quoted at 27⅛d. The reports from the silver market have shown no special feature.

A decided weakness made itself manifest in the fore-noon of Saturday last, the 4th instant, and the official T/T was dropped to 2/7⅞, with banks selling at not better than 2/8, but, owing to sales of gold currencies by native speculators on the decline the market has hardened, and at the close to-day a very steady tone prevails, with following T/T rates available, on London 2/8⅛d., on New York 65., Yens 69¾.

Export paper has again been in evidence, and yesterday offerings to a considerable amount were placed during the day.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 53,831,000 a decrease of Tls. 439,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 85,990,000 an increase of $ 2,600,000

Estimated value Tls. 115,743,000 as against Tls. 123,149,000 held at this time last year.

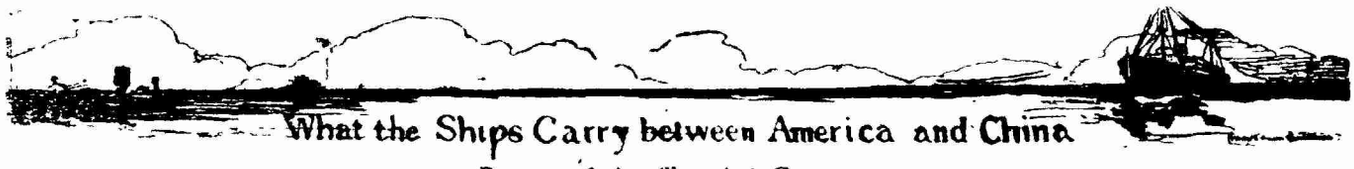
	Average rates for July	Thursday. Aug. 2	Friday Aug. 3	Monday Aug. 4th	Sat. Aug. 6th	Tuesday Aug. 7	Wed Aug. 8
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/7 906	2/8	2/8	2/7⅞		2/7⅞	2/7⅞
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/8 1/16	2/8 1/16	2 7 13/16		2/7 15/16	2/7 13/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/8¼	2/8¼	2/8		2/8	2/8
T/T India	178.083	178½	178½	177¼		177¼	176⅞
T/T France	1,648,792	1650	1650	1640		1640	1640
T/T N. Y.	64.677	64⅜	64⅜	64⅛		64¼	64⅛
T/T Demand		64⅜	64⅜	64⅜		64⅜	64⅛
T/T Hamburg		271	271	269		269	269
T/T H'kong	77.073	77	77	77		77¼	77⅛
T/T Japan	71.094	69⅞	69⅞	70⅛		70⅛	70⅜
T/T Batavia	160 417	160⅜	160⅜	159½		159¾	159¾
T/T Straits	86.802	86⅜	86⅜	87½		87⅛	87⅛
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/9 906	2/10	2/10	2/9⅞		2/9⅞	2/9⅞
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/10⅜	2/10⅜	2/9⅞		2/9⅞	2/9⅞
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/10.219	2/10 5/16	2/10 5/16	2/10 1/16		2/10 1/16	2/10 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,739,800	1740	1740	1730		1730	1730
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	67.812	68	68	67½		67½	67⅛
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	68½	68⅛	68		68	68

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	Aug. 8
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	27¼	27¼	27⅛		27 1/16	27⅛
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.59¼	G. $.59¼	G. $.58⅞		G.$.58⅝	G. $.58⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 339.80	Tls. 341.80	Tls. 341.50		Tls. 341.10	Tls. 341.40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90		110.90	110.80
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100,....	72.0125	72.0125	71.9625		71.95	71.925
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	2½%	2%	2%		2½%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.15
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 485 15/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 5/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 15/16
,, 4 ,,	4 7/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0⅛
,, 6 ,,	4 3/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10⅜



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Ht. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Arg Customs Rate Tls. 1.38 equal Gold $1

KNOXVILLE CITY, July 9.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Voiles	Yds.	564
Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	8,961
,, Pipes	,,	332
Steel Bar Ends	,,	316
,, Channels	,,	37
,, Sheets	,,	6,447
Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	135
Sheets	,,	7,120
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	12,341
Lead-foil and Tin-foil	,,	1,675
Starch, Corn	,,	1,050
Tanning Extracts	,,	83
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	9,028
,, ,, Scraps	,,	94
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	13

INVINCIBLE, July 13.
From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls 2,050	Pls.	7,520
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	659
Steel, Bamboo	,,	5,712
,, Bar Ends	,,	609
Steel, Galavanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	740
Carbon Black	,,	570
Glucose	,,	156
Gum, Resin	,,	459
Wax, Paraffin	,,	838

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, July 19.
To U. S. A.

Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	0 95
Silk Piece Goods	,,	0,58
Artificial Silk and Silk Mixtures	,,	1,01
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Xingpo	,,	57
,, other Ports	,,	13
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	342
Hyson, other Ports	,,	42
Tea, Black, other kinds, other Ports	,,	43
Tea Leaf, Unfired, other Ports	,,	27
Brassware	,,	92
Oil, Groundnut	,,	108
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned	Pcs.	650
Skins, Sheep, Tanned	,	4,000
Carpets and Rugs	Hk. Tls	2 399

C. H. LAWRENCE JR, July 11.
from U. S A.

Oil, Kerosene:		
American, in Cases	Galls.	577,750

YURI MARU, July 14.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Raw	Bls. 4,685 Pls	15,725
Gum Resin	,,	1,817
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	37
,, ,, Scraps	,,	196

SIBERIA MARU, July 14.
From U S. A

Borax, Refined	Pls.	83
Soda Ash	,,	601
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3 636
Cigarettes	Mille	1,900

IOSSIFOGLU, July 14.
From U. S. A.

Timber, Ordinary, Sawn:		
Softwood	Sup.ft.	2,953,074

GOLDEN MOUNTAIN, July 16.
From U. S. A.

Asphalt	Pls.	2,858
Gasolene,	Galls	27,500
Oil, Kerosene	,,	324,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	65,564
Turpentine, Mineral	Galls	5,250

SILVERBELLE, July 16.
From U. S. A.

Machines, Knitting	Pcs.	6
Motor-cars	,,	3
Cotton Duck, Grey	Yds.	601
Ammonia, Sulphate of	Pls.	2,520
Apricots, Fresh	,,	16
Copper Circles	,,	87
Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts 30/1	,,	2
Counts 60/2	,,	30
Gum Resin	,,	2,889
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent.	,,	2,828
Oranges, Fresh	,,	240
Plums, Fresh	,,	27
Spring Steel Wire	,,	39
Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,	579
Wire Cloth	,,	9
Sulphur Black	,,	571
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	840
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,004
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,254
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	4,800
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	23

PRESIDENT GRANT, July 14.
from U. S. A.

Ammonia, Sulphate of	Pls.	1,812
Canned Asparagus	,,	322
Carbon Black	,,	8
Cement	,,	46
Coffee	,,	10
Copper Sheets, Polished	,,	22
Cuttle-fish, Dried	,,	45
Canned Fruits, Table	,,	309
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	147
Leather, Cow	,,	2
,, Sole	,,	53
Macaroni	,,	56
Milk, Evaporated	,,	126
Oranges, Fresh	,,	169
Paper, Common Printing	,,	2,271
,, Wrapping	,,	981
,, Unclassed	,,	10
Zinc Dust	,,	10
Sheets, Polished	,,	7
Oil, Lubriuatlng, Mineral	Galls.	1,160
Paint	,,	260
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	132
Chocolate	Lb.	288
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Motor-cycles	,,	4
Typewriters	,,	3
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hc. Tls.	709,821

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Closed Irregular. Tel. 18891-18990 — Aug. 8

Market Closed Weak. — Business done 2,250,000

STOCK	Monday Aug. 6	Tuesday Aug. 7
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	183	180½
American Can (Common)	93¾	93½
American Radiator	146½	147
American Smelting	202½	201
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	174⅞	174⅞
American Tobacco "B"	162¾	160½
Armour & Co. "A"	19⅞	19½
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	87½	87⅞
Anaconda Copper	66½	66⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	106⅛	106½
Bank of Montreal	355	355
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	57⅛	56½
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	None	117⅛
Canadian Marconi	7⅛	7
Canadian Pacific Railway	205½	205¼
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	73½	73½
Cerro de Pasco	77	76¾
Chile Copper	44¼	44⅛
Chrysler	86½	85¾
Consolidated Gas of New York	143½	144¾
Coty Incorporated	194	189¼
Du Pont de Nemours E. I. (Common)	375	375
Eastman Kodak	182½	183
Electric Investors	61	60⅛
Fox Film "A"	82⅜	84
General Cigar	60⅝	60¼
General Motors	190⅞	188¼
Gole Dust	90	88½
Hudson Motor Car	82½	81
Industrial Rayon	89⅜	86
International Cement (Common)	64	63⅝
International Match, Pfd.	104⅛	103⅝
International Nickel (Common)	100¼	98
International Products Corp. (Common)	12⅝	12⅝
International Products Corp., Pfd.	None	None
International Telephone & Teleg.	172	172¼
Kelvinator	10⅛	9⅜
Kennecott Copper	95¾	95⅜
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	90	90
Loews Inc.	54	53¾
Lorillard Company (Common)	29	27½
Mack Trucks (Common)	91¼	91
Madison Square Garden	24¾	24⅞
Missouri Pacific By.	61⅜	61⅜
New York Air Brake Co.	43¼	42⅜
New York Central (Common)	163¾	164¼
North German Lloyd 6's 1947	Mult.	None
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	47½	47¼
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	78	76
Pennsylvania Railroad	63¾	63⅞
Radio Corporation	173½	171⅛
Remington Rand (Common)	29	28⅞
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	133	132
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	125⅛	127¼
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	63⅝	63⅞
Standard Oil of California	59¼	58⅛
Standard Oil of Indiana	77¾	Mult.
Standard Oil of New Jersey	46⅝	45⅞
Standard Oil of New York	37⅜	36⅛
Texas Corporation (Common)	64⅜	63½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	69¼	68¾
Timken Roller Bearing	129	129
Union Carbide	164½	164
Union Pacific Railroad (Common)	194½	194⅞
United States Leather	62¾	61½
United States Realty & Imp Co.	81	81
United States Rubber (Common)	32	32¼
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	61¼	61¾
United States Steel	142½	141¾
Westinghouse Electric (Common)	94⅛	94½
Underwood Elliott	71½	72
Wright Aeronautical	157½	157

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

For the comfort and convenience of the passengers, the Dining and Sleeping cars are newly embellished with all modern improvements.

For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M.
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Mr. C. H. Yang, Managing Director, Peking-Hankow Line, Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

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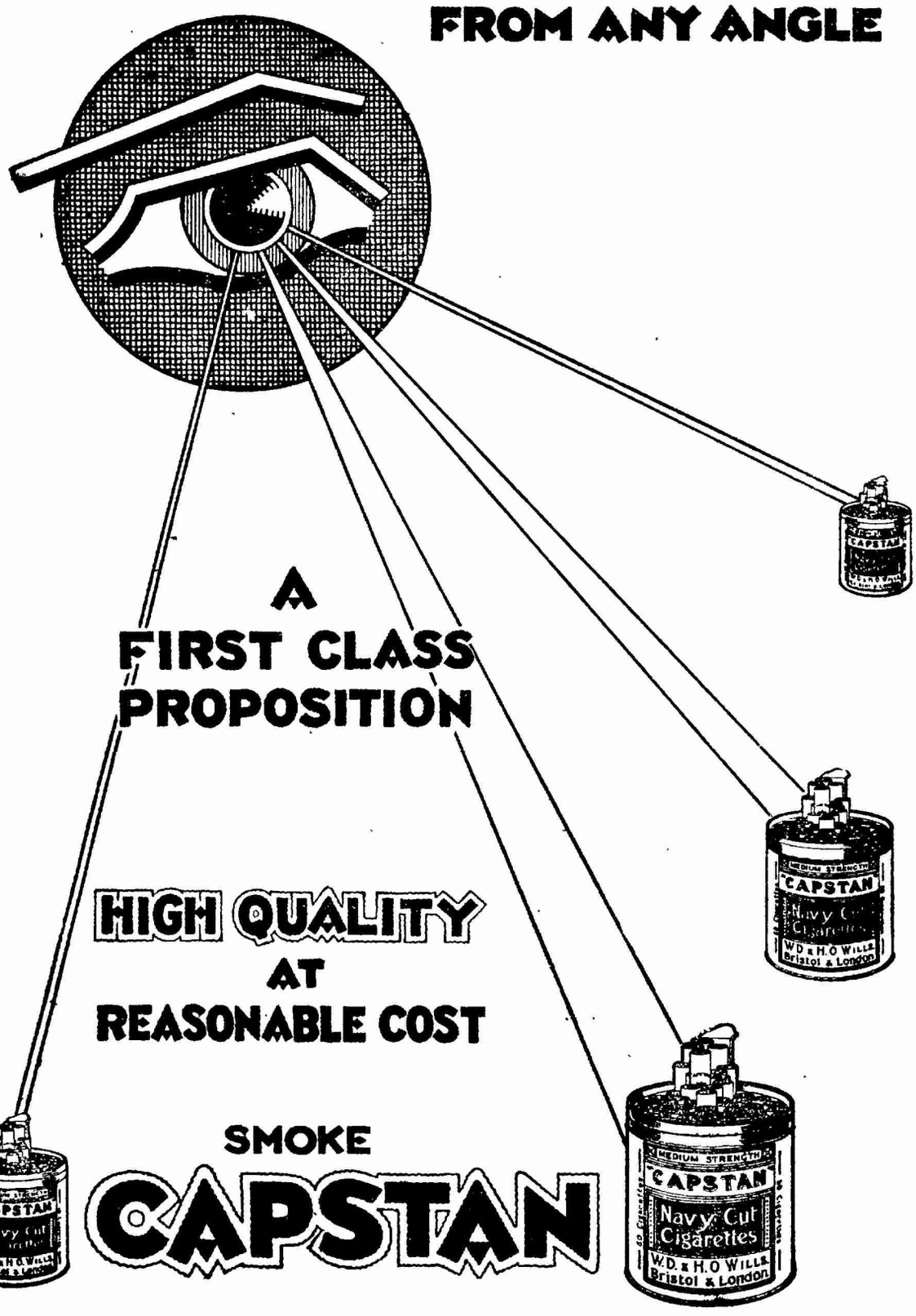
There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

LOOKED AT FROM ANY ANGLE



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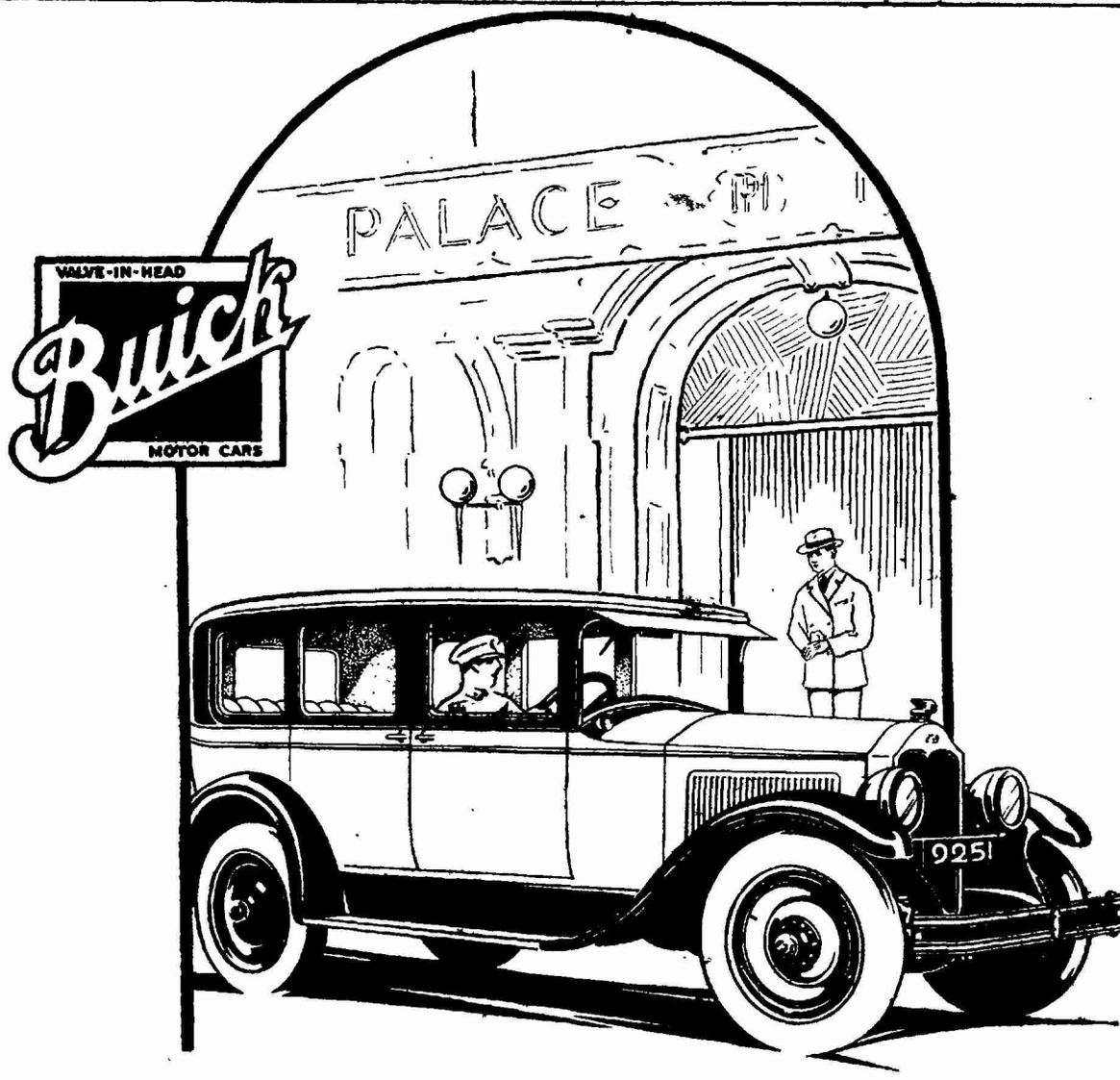

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